The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,907.] EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11. 1798. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

INSURANCE ON LIVES.

THE Public are respectfully informed, That a NEW OFFICE for INSURANCE upon LIVES, and for PROVIDING ENDOWMENTS for CHILDREN, is NOW OPENED in LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, under the Firm or Style of the

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

The TRUSTEES and DIRECTORS are

GEORGE SHUM, Esq. M. P. Bedford Square.
WILLIAM JOSEPH DENISON, Esq. M.P. Cleveland-row
WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq. Alderman, M.P. Lombard Street.
MAJOR ROHDE, Esq. Lemon Street.
EDWARD GALE BOLDERO, Esq. Cornhill.
FRANCIS KEMBLE, Esq. Swithin's Lane.
HUGH HAMMERSLEY, Esq. Pall-Mall.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq. Radcliffe Cross.
JOHN BRICKWOOD, Esq. Billiter Square.
ABRAHAM BRACEBRIDGE, Esq. Stanhope Street.
GEORGE GODWIN, Esq. Clapham Common.
JOHN HAWES, Esq. Mansel Street.
WILLIAM WALKER, Esq. Hailey Bury, Herts.
ROBERT WALKER, Esq. Illington.
G. G. STONESTREET, Esq. St Olave, Southwark.

Proposals, containing the RATES and CONDITIONS for Insurance, and for Endowing Children, at the Age of TWENTY ONE YEARS, may be had at this Office.

The DIRECTORS of this INSTITUTION, for more reasons than can here be set forth, are very anxious that the Public should be fully apprized that the PELICAN OFFICE has no manner of connection with any other LIFE OFFICE. The DIRECTORS have not yet appointed any Agent in the Country, and will postpone for a short time making any such appointment, in order that it may be distinctly understood that the Business of the PELICAN OFFICE is, (and hitherto has been,) conducted only in LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

PETER BOWERS, Secretary.

NURSERY BUSINESS AT BROUGHTON PARK, *NEAR EDINBURGH.*

THE NURSERIES there, formerly belonging to ANDERSON, LESLIE, and CO. late Seed and Nurserymen in Edinburgh, having been purchased from the trustee for the creditors of that Company, the same Business will in future be carried on by W. ANDERSON and CO. under the direction of ANDREW LESLIE, one of the partners in the late Company.

It is hoped that the Public, and in particular the Friends of the late ANDERSON, LESLIE, and Co. will continue their orders, addressed either to W. ANDERSON and CO. or to ANDREW LESLIE, who begs leave to take this opportunity of assuring those who shall be pleased to order any of the under mentioned articles, or other articles in the Nursery line, that the strictest attention shall be paid to their interest.

The grounds under nursery consist of about sixteen Scots acres, fully stocked with FRUIT and FOREST TREES, and all sorts of SHRUBS fit for planting in this country.

Peach and Nectarine Trees, trained from one to four years	Pear, Apple, Cherry, and Plumb Trees, of the very best kinds, and in great variety
Peach, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, untrained.	Gooseberry Plants, of New and best sorts
A choice collection of Vine Plants, growing in pots,	Curran Plants, red, white, and black.

FOREST TREES, &c.

Ash, Seedlings and Transplanted	Silver Firs, and Balm of Gilead
Beech, ditto, ditto	Larix, both Seedling and Transplanted, in number at least one million
Birch, Common and Weeping, both Seedlings & Transplanted	Laburnums, of different sizes
Chesnuts, in variety, and of different sizes	Lime Trees, from one to six feet high
Elms, of various sorts and sizes	Planes, of different sizes
Oaks, both Seedlings and Transplanted, and of various sorts	Plataneas, two sorts, fine plants
Scots Firs, Seedlings and Transplanted	Holly Plants for hedges, and Thorns from one to four years old, in number not less than twelve hundred thousand—Also,
Spruce Firs, of various sorts, both Seedlings & Transplanted	

A very complete collection of Roses, Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c. &c.—All the above articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

DUNDEE SEED SHOP AND NURSERY.

ANDERSON and URQUHART, successors to THOMAS LESLIE and COMPANY, beg leave to inform the Customers and friends of the late Company, and the Public at large, That they carry on the NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS at Dundee, in all its branches, as usual, and humbly solicit a continuance of those favours which the late Company have so long experienced—assuring them, that their orders will be gratefully received and carefully executed.

The above Nursery is particularly well stocked with all sorts of FOREST TREES, both Seedling and Transplanted; also, FRUIT TREES and FLOWERING SHRUBS, which they are determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.—They also expect soon a fresh assortment of GARDEN and GRASS SEEDS from their proper markets.

N. B.—W. URQUHART undertakes to lay out Gardens and Pleasure Grounds in the most modern and approved taste, and also to give designs of Forcing Houses of all descriptions, on the first principles of utility and neatness, he having practised these branches for many years in England.

☞ Gentlemen may be supplied with Gardeners by applying either at the Shop or Nursery.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS, EDINBURGH, MAY 31. 1797.

BY order of the Barons, intimation is hereby given, That MARY WALLACE, wife of John Wilson, candlemaker at Buccleugh place, and only surviving child of the deceased Jean Tod, daughter of Alexander Tod, in the parish of Carmichael, by Alexander Wallace, also deceased, sometime in the parish of Pittanain, in the presbytery and county of Lanark, her husband, and the said John Wilson for his interest, have applied for a gift of *ultimus hæres* of the effects of Adam Watson, carter and cow-feeder in Edinburgh, and David Watson, cow-feeder and horse-hyrer there, his brother-german, sons of David Watson, labourer in Pittanain, by Lillias Tod his wife.

GRASS GROUNDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

To be Let by public roup, at Buchanan House, upon Tuesday the 6th day of February 1798, at 12 o'clock noon, for one year,

ABOUT 200 acres of OLD GRASS GROUNDS, round the house, to be fed with ewes and lambs.

The farm grieve at Buchanan will shew the grounds, and any information will be had by applying to Mr Menzies at Catter.

Not to be repeated.

TIMBER TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by roup, at Addiston and Dalmahoy, on Tuesday the 16th current,

A Quantity of TIMBER, consisting of ASH, ELM, BEECH, &c.—The timber is all cut down, and will be sold in lots, for the accommodation of purchasers.

Credit will be given on granting bill with sufficient security.

The roup will begin at Addiston at ten o'clock forenoon.

WOODS IN ARGYLESHIRE.

There is to be exposed to SALE, within the house of Alexander Marquis, innkeeper at Inveraray, on Monday the 15th day of January curt.

THE Whole WOODS on the Estate of OIB-CAMPBELL, in the parish of North Knapdale, well situated for water conveyance, under the reservation of the planting, and the natural woods surrounding the farm houses and gardens, and a few hazel trees on the farm of Kilmorie, a small detached piece of ground, for the use of the tenants. No standards are to be reserved.

The articles of sale will be seen in the hands of Mr Campbell, St James's Square, and Mr Duncan Paterson, writer in Inveraray, to either of whom persons desirous of making a private bargain previous to the day of sale may apply.

John Campbell at Barfliuack, near Duntroon, will point out the woods to be reserved.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE

Christian in Complete Armour;

OR, A

TREATISE

OF THE

SAINTS WAR AGAINST THE DEVIL:

WHEREIN

A Discovery is made of that grand Enemy of God and his People—in his Politics, Power, Seat of his Empire, Wickedness, and chief design he hath against the Saints;

A MAGAZINE OPENED,

From whence the *Christian* is furnished with spiritual Arms for the Battle, helped on with his Armour, and taught the Use of his Weapons; together with the happy Issue of the whole War.

By WILLIAM GURNALL, M. A.

Late Minister of Levenham, in Suffolk.

CONDITIONS.

I.—This Book will be printed in octavo, on a good Type, and the same fine Paper on which Baxter's Saints Everlasting Rest is printed.

II.—The Work will be comprehended in 18 Numbers, making four volumes, but may be bound in two, if purchasers incline.

III.—Each Number will contain no less than EIGHTY large pages, of close yet distinct print, and will be sold at the very moderate price of SIXPENCE stitched.

IV.—To be published monthly.

V.—Those who subscribe for Twelve Copies, shall have the Thirteenth Copy GRATIS.

VI.—Each Number to be paid for on delivery.

VII.—The Work will be put to Press as soon as a competent number of subscribers appears; for which purpose it is intreated of such as wish to be possessed of it, that they will give in their names without loss of time.

VIII.—The names and designations of subscribers will be printed at the end of the Book.

Subscriptions for this Work are received by

J. CHALMERS & Co. Printers, *Aberdeen*, the Publishers;

ALSO BY

Messrs. J. Ogle, W. Laing, and J. Guthrie, booksellers, *Edinburgh*—Mr M. Ogle, bookseller, *Glasgow*—Mr Hill, bookseller, *Perth*—Messrs. Geo. Mills, and E. Leslie, booksellers, *Dundee*—Mr Stewart, bookseller, *Arbroath*—Mr Murray, bookseller, *Montrose*—Mr Bower, bookseller, *St Andrews*—Mr Gordon, bookseller, *Forfar*—Mr Young, merchant, *Kirriemuir*.

Where Proposals at large may be had.

To THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, CLERGY, &c.

ANDW. SMITH, No. 38, North Bridge Street, has the satisfaction to inform the inhabitants of Edinburgh, &c. That several important cures have been recently effected in *this City* by the use of that truly valuable and very extraordinary Medicine, WHITEHEAD's ESSENCE of MUSTARD, of which he has just received a Fresh Supply. The great number of letters which have appeared in all the Public Prints, from PERSONS of FORTUNE and CHARACTER, who have been permanently relieved, is no doubt sufficient evidence of its unexampled efficacy in the most inveterate cases of

RHEUMATISMS,	LUMBAGO,
GOUT,	PALSY,

COMPLAINTS of the STOMACH, &c.

Mr SMITH will, however, be happy to refer those who are still unacquainted with its great virtues to several Persons of the First Respectability *in this City*, who (in complaints of the Stomach, inveterate Rheumatisms, &c. &c.) have experienced the most essential and unexpected relief.

It is prepared (only) and sold, in Pills, and in a Fluid State, at 2s. 9d. each box or bottle, by Mr R. Johnston apothecary, No. 26, Greek-street, Soho, Lond...; and is also sold, by his appointment, by the above A. Smith, No. 38, North Bridge Street, Edinburgh—M'Intosh and Co. Inverness—Allan, Dundee—M'Donald, Glasgow—Mitchell, Aberdeen—Phorson, Berwick—James Fotheringham, Dunfermline—Palmer, Kelso—Morison and Son, Perth—and by one person in every town in Great Britain and Ireland.

Caution.—A Certificate is pasted on each bottle and box, and signed by *R. Johnston*—none others can be Genuine.

By his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent,

GRANTED UNTO

JAMES RYMER, Surgeon, Gerrard Street, Soho, London, Inventor and Preparer of the

CARDIAC AND NERVOUS TINCTURE,

The only safe and effectual Remedy for

Disorders of the HEAD, STOMACH, and BOWELS;

VIZ.

I.—HEad-Ache, Confusion, and Giddiness.

II.—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Bilious Crudities, and Retchings, Yellowness of the Eyes and Skin, Flatulence, Pain, Spasms, Heartburn, Hiccup, Gripings, Cholic, and Costiveness.

III.—For the Gout in the Stomach and Head.

IV.—For all such Affections of the Nervous System as are attended with Depression of Spirits, Paralytic and Apoplectic Dispositions, Prostration of Strength, Timidity, Tremors, Startings, Palpitations, and Faintings, or Fits.

V.—For bracing and strengthening the whole System, in States of Relaxation and Debility.

VI.—As a powerful Antiseptic in Cases of Putrid Bile, and for counteracting Infection, or preventing and curing Putrid, Malignant and Pestilential Fevers, Sore Throat, viz. *Cynanche Maligna*, &c. prevailing in Prisons, crowded filthy Places, Hospitals, Ships, hot and unhealthy Climates, &c.

*** This Medicine, as an immediate Restorative and Corroborant, is a most effectual remedy in Female Obstructions and Suppressions, and Cases of Retention at Maturity; also in Weakness, Morbid Discharges, and Irregularity about the turn of years.

Sold in bottles, at 2s. 9d. 5s. 5d. and 11s. 6d. and in stopper flints at 3s. 6d. 7s. and 14s. at No. 36. Gerard Street, Soho.

N. B.—Messrs. Diecy and Beynon, No. 10. Bow Church-yard, are appointed by Mr Rymer the sole Wholesale Venders of the above Medicine, (as well as of the Detergent Pills, for the cure of Diseased Liver, attended with asthma and dropsical legs; for the discharge of Gall Stones, destruction of Worms, &c.) of whom, and every vender of their Medicines in all the principal towns, and of

JR. SCOTT, Apothecary, South Bridge, Edinburgh.

☞ There are pint bottles, at one guinea, by which there is a considerable saving.

HOUSE ST JAMES's SQUARE.

To be SOLD, by private bargain, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THAT HOUSE, being the third story above the pavement, and second door of the stair, in St James's Square No. 2. consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, kitchen, two bedrooms, a large light bed-closet, two pantries, and several other closets and presses, with two cellars, and the privilege of a pump-well, presently possessed by Mrs Hutton. The house is agreeably situated, and of easy access, commands a pleasant view of the immediate gardens of the Register and Excise Offices, and is extremely well aired and lighted.

For further particulars, application may be made to John Begue W. S. St James's Square, who has power from the proprietor to conclude a bargain.

VILLA OF NORTH MERCHISTON.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 24th day of January 1798, between the hours of three and four afternoon,

THE VILLA of NORTH MERCHISTON, a few minutes walk from Prince's Street, on the Glasgow road, containing about 35 Scots, or 44 acres statute measure.

Also, GROUND RENTS, due out of four houses in Adam's Square, amounting yearly to 21l. Sterling.

For particulars apply to Mr Sandilands, W. S. North St Andrew's Street, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

DRAWINGS, &c.

To be Sold, on Monday the 22d January 1798, at noon, and the two following evenings, at Mr Martin's Room, South Bridge,

A COLLECTION of DRAWINGS, SKETCHES, and a few PRINTS, the property of the late Mr DAVID ALLAN, History Painter; most of the pieces being from that ingenius artist's own pencil, comprehending a great many Studies of Flowers, from nature, Drawings of Ornaments, &c. as well as many of the best Drawings, purchased at the former sale for Mrs Allan, but which, in consequence of her having lately gone abroad, are now to be disposed of.

There will be sold, the first day as above, TWO LANDSCAPES in water colours, 28 inches by 20, by J. SMYTH, the most capital and highly finished that ever came from his pencil, and such as rarely appear at a sale.

OFFICE FOR SICK & WOUNDED SEAMEN.

APRIL 10. 1797.

THERE being a want of Surgeon's Mates to serve in his Majesty's Navy, the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen do hereby give notice to such Gentlemen as are willing to serve therein, that they may, on application at this Office, receive letters for examination before the Surgeon's Company of London; or if more agreeable to the parties, by applying to Dr Hamilton of the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, they may receive letters for examination before the Royal College of Surgeons at that place, and afterwards be appointed to ships according to their qualifications.

His Majesty has been pleased to direct, by his order in Council, dated 28th May 1795, that the pay of Surgeons Mates should be increased; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have, by their order of the 10th of November 1796, directed that further encouragement should be given, the particulars of which may be known by applying to Dr Hamilton, as above, or to Mr Wood, Surgeon to Prisoners of War at Edinburgh.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS,

AND

SALE OF A CIRCULATING LIBRARY OF BOOKS.

To be SOLD by public auction, in one lot, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 22d day of January curt. at one o'clock afternoon,

THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY of BOOKS which belonged to JOHN GALBRAITH, Bookseller, front of the Exchange, Edinburgh, together with the FURNITURE in the said shop, &c.

A catalogue of the Books, and the Books themselves, will be shewn on applying to Mr William Creech, bookseller, or Francis Fraser, writer, Carrubber's Close, Edinburgh.

The creditors of J. Galbraith are requested to lodge exact notes of their claims with Mr Creech, and to whom those having out any of the Books, belonging to the Library, will immediately return them, to prevent prosecutions being commenced against them.

SOUTH BRIDGE.

To be SOLD by roup, upon Wednesday the 24th January 1798, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, at six o'clock in the evening,

I. THAT ELEGANT WAREHOUSE possessed by Mess Shirreff and Dudgeon, haberdashers, upon a lease of which there are nine years to run from Whitsunday next, at the rent of 36l.

II. A DWELLING-HOUSE, first storey up stairs above Mr Gregory's shop, possessed by Mess. Johnston and Strachan writers to the signet. Rent 31l. 10s.

III. A HOUSE being the first storey below stairs, immediately under Mr George Gregory's shop.

IV. A HOUSE, being the first storey below stairs, immediately under the shops of Mr Guthrie and Mr Sheppard, presently possessed by Mr Rossiere vintner, at the rent of 14l.

V. A HOUSE and SHOP in Niddery Street, formerly rented at 6l. but at present only 3l. 10s.

VI. A HOUSE or SHOP immediately adjoining No. 4. formerly rented at 8l. but at present only 4l. and possessed by George Gregory, tin-smith.

VII. A CELLAR immediately below the last mentioned subject.

As these subjects belong principally to a company whose concerns it is necessary to wind up immediately, they must be sold without reserve. And any person desirous to conclude a private bargain, previous to the day of sale, may apply to Mr Walker, writer to the signet.

HOUSE IN THE NEW TOWN.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 17th January, 1798, between the hours of two and three afternoon,

☞ (If not previously disposed of by private bargain)

THAT HOUSE No. 18. North Frederick Street, presently possessed by Mr Whyte Melville, advocate, consisting of a first floor and sunk story.

On the first floor are two public rooms, and four bed rooms, with a good dressing closet, off which is a cold bath, and other conveniencies.

In the sunk story is a good kitchen, with four rooms, closets and larder, also a large wine cellar; one of the rooms is about 24 feet long, and being well lighted is extremely fit for a writing chamber.

The back ground is divided into a court and green, where are a wash-house, several cellars, &c. with a coach-house and stable.

The premisses may be seen on Mondays and Fridays, from one to three o'clock afternoon.

N. B. The proprietor has a privilege of building on part of his back ground along Thistle Street, to a considerable height.

For further particulars, apply at the house, or to Mr James Balfour, W. S. George Square.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

On Wednesday the 17th of January curt. in John's Coffeehouse, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon,

THAT HOUSE in Nicolson's Square, No. 17. with Coachhouse, Stable for four horses, and other conveniencies. The house will accomodate a large family. The drawing room is betwixt 31 and 32 feet in length, and the dining-room betwixt 24 and 25.

The premisses may be seen on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 12 to 3 o'clock, and may be entered to immediately, or at Whitsunday next.

Further particulars will be learned by applying to Andrew Steuart, jun. writer to the signet.

DWELLING-HOUSE, &c. IN LEITH.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th day of February next, between the hours of one and two afternoon,

THAT Elegant DWELLING-HOUSE in Constitution Street, Leith, with the Garden, Coach-house, and Stables, as presently possessed by Mr Cheape.

AS ALSO,

That DWELLING-HOUSE, possessed by Mr Millar, fronting Quality Street, with the warehouses and cellars adjoining thereto, occupied by Messrs. William Hagart and Sons.

The articles of roup and progress of writs may be seen in the hands of A. M. Guthrie, and Andrew Storie, W. S. No. 24. North Hanover Street, who have power to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

FOR NEW YORK,

The fast sailing copper-bottomed American Ship

FANNY,

DANIEL H. BRAINE Master,

Now at Greenock, will be ready to take on board goods by the 5th of February, and will be clear to sail by the 20th.

For freight or passage, please apply to Robert Allan, Esq. Edinburgh, George Buchanan, youngest, Glasgow, or to John Buchanan, merchant, Greenock.

This Day is Published,

By W. Creech, C. Still, and E. Jack, Edinburgh,

In One large Vol. Octavo, price One Guinea in boards,

AN ACCOUNT

Of the most Approved Mode of DRAINING LAND, &c. according to the System practised by

Mr JOSEPH ELKINGTON, late of Princethorp, In the county of Warwick.

To which is added,

AN APPENDIX,

Containing Hints for the further Improvement of Bogs, and of that Marshy Ground, after being Drained.

TOGETHER WITH

Observations on Hollow and Surface Draining in general.

By JOHN JOHNSTONE, Land Surveyor.

"Humiliorem agrum fossis cædi atque siccari utilissimum est."

The whole of this Work is illustrated by Seventeen Engravings, which explain, in a clear and satisfactory manner, the Origin of the Discovery, the Principles of the Art, and the various methods of directing and conducting the drains, with the Auger, and other Implements used in executing the work.

*** JOHNSTONE respectfully informs his Friends and Employers, that all letters addressed to him, care of Mr Jack, bookseller, North Bridge, Edinburgh, will be carefully attended to.

A STRAY BULL,

SOME weeks since, a YOUNG BULL was found strayed at Niddry Mains. Whoever can prove the property, will have the same restored upon paying necessary expences.

Apply to Mr Johnstone at Niddry Mains.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the COMMISSIONERS of SUPPLY of the COUNTY of ROXBURGH is to be held at Jedburgh upon Monday the 22d of January current, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of adjusting the Roll of Commissioners previous to obtaining a new nomination.

By order of the Convener.

HOUSE IN BUCCLEUCH PLACE.

To be SOLD, by public roup, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday 31st January 1798, at one o'clock afternoon,

THAT Large and Commodious HOUSE of four flats and garrets, being the westmost in Buccleuch Place, possessed by Patrick Murray Threipland, Esq. commanding a beautiful south prospect of the country, and consisting of a very elegant dining-room and drawing room, eight good bed-rooms, besides closets, large kitchen, servants apartments, cellars, back garden, pumpwell, &c. &c. The town's soft water pipes will very soon be brought that length.

Also, Coach-house and Stable of three stalls, to be sold together with or separately from the house.

The payment of the price will be made convenient for the purchaser, and a considerable part of it may remain in his hands.

David Thomson, W. S. No. 24. South Frederick Street, will inform as to other particulars, and give an order for shewing the house.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the house of Alexander Allan, vintner in Dunse, upon Wednesday the 7th day of March 1798, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon,

THE LANDS of MARLEFIELD and LEETBRAE, in the parish of Coldstream, and shire of Berwick, situated about three miles from Coldstream, and from six to eight miles from Berwick, Kelso, and Dunse, all good market towns.

The lands are of the best quality, are inclosed, and the hedges thriving, and there is a good house upon them, lately built.

The grounds will be shewn by applying at the house of Marlefield.

The title-deeds and articles of roup will be seen in the hands of Alexander Christie, at Dunse; and an inventory of the title-deeds, with a copy of the articles of roup, are lodged with Walter Hog, at the British Linen Company's Office, Edinburgh.

THREAD MANUFACTORY,

AND UTENSILS—AT DUNDEE FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Trades Hall of Dundee, on Wednesday the 31st day of January 1798, at twelve o'clock noon,

ALL and WHOLE, that large and extensive THREAD MANUFACTORY, situated on the Castlehill of Dundee, lately occupied by John Wemyss and Sons, thread-manufacturers in Dundee, with the whole UTENSILS of said work. Also, Two GARDENS adjoining thereto.

This work has been of a long standing, and well known, lying immediately alongside the river Tay, and has a substantial well-built pier for loading and unloading goods and materials from the river.

Also, that large, new, and commodious LODGING on the north side of the Thread Work, presently possessed by Walter Wemyss.

The manufactory and gardens may be set up together or separately, as will be most agreeable to purchasers.

The title-deeds of the property, inventories of the utensils, with a description of the works, and the articles of sale, may be seen by applying to Thomas Mawer, writer in Dundee, trustee on the estate of the said John Wemyss and Sons; and any further information may be had from James Campbell, W. S. St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, who will shew the inventory of the utensils, and a description of the manufactory, houses, and ground.

VILLAS

In the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh,

And other Subjects for Sale.

To be SOLD, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 24th of January curt. at one o'clock afternoon,

I. THE VILLA of BROUGHTON PARK, lying on the north side, and in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh; consisting of 3 acres, 2 roods, 37 falls, all well inclosed, at present occupied mostly in nursery.

Upon the premisses are a commodious neat Mansion-house, Garden, and suitable offices, possessed by Andrew Leslie seedsman in Edinburgh, the proprietor, besides a smaller dwelling-house, small garden, &c. occupied by a tenant.

II. The Property at PORTOBELLO, lying about three miles east from Edinburgh, upon the sea-shore, belonging to James Cunningham, writer in Edinburgh; consisting of 4 1-5th Scots acres, all well fenced with stone walls, and laid out in three separate inclosures surrounded with gardens, shrubbery, &c.

In the southermost inclosure adjoining to the Musselburgh road, there is a neat commodious dwelling-house. And in the north inclosure upon the sea side, there is also a neat dwelling-house, commonly known by the name of *Portobello Tower*, with proper offices, &c.

The premisses are most particularly well adapted for bathing quarters, and may either be occupied in the manner they presently are, or converted into three separate villas, the middle inclosure affording a delightful situation for a house.

III. The MANSION-HOUSE of Bridge Castle, in Linlithgowshire, and about ten Scots acres of ground around it, all substantially inclosed, with a garden well stocked with choicest fruit trees, and suitable offices, lying about five measured miles from Linlithgow, and two from Bathgate, upon the new road leading from Linlithgow to the new Glasgow road, which affords a most convenient access.

The Mansion-house is substantial, and would be a very comfortable residence for a genteel family, being large, surrounded by fine old trees, pleasantly situated upon a good trouting water, which passes unde the garden wall, and in the centre of a sporting country.

Mr Leslie will show the premisses at Broughton Park;—and the servants at Portobello and Bridge Castle those there.

For further information, persons inclining to purchase, may apply to Donald M'Laine, seedsman in Edinburgh, trustee for the creditors of Messrs. Leslie and Cunningham, or to Alexander Forsyth, writer in Edinburgh, in whose hands the articles of roup and title deeds of the subjects may be seen.

LONDON GAZETTE, January 6.

CROWN OFFICE, Jan. 6 1798.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the preſent PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Andover—Thomas Atherton Smith, Eſq. in the room of Benjamin Lethieullier, Eſq. deceaſed.

Borough of Great Bedwyn—Robert John Buxton, Eſq. in the room of the Hon. Thomas Bruce deceaſed.

Borough of Tewkeſbury—Chriſtopher Codrington, Eſq. in the room of William Dowdeſwell, Eſq. who hath accepted the office of Governor of the Bahama Iſlands.

[This Gazette contains an order of the Privy Council, taking off the quarantine formerly ordered to be performed by veſſels coming from Philadelphia in America, the plague having totally ceaſed]

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 6.

ASSESSED TAXES BILL.

Mr PITT, attended by ſeveral members, preſented this bill from the Houſe of Commons, which, after the deputation had withdrawn, was, on the motion of Lord Grenville, read a firſt time.

Lord GRENVILLE then moved, that a ſufficient number of copies of the bill, for the uſe of their Lordſhips, be printed, which was ordered accordingly.

The Lord CHANCELLOR and Lord GRENVILLE interchanged a few words, in an under tone of voice, reſpecting the next ſtage of the bill, which terminated in a notice from Lord Grenville, that on Monday next he would move that the bill be read a ſecond time on the following day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JANUARY 5.

The Houſe in a Committee entered on the further conſideration of the aſſeſſed tax bill, when ſeveral clauſes were propoſed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, as riders to the bill. The chief of theſe were, firſt, a clauſe to regulate appeals as to the amount of income. A clauſe to make the certificate of the Governor or Deputy Governor of the Bank, upon the prompt payment of money, to be raiſed by the bill, into the Bank, anſwer inſtead of a receipt. A clauſe for allowing perſons a diſcount on prompt payment into the Bank. Another clauſe provided that no more than once the amount of the old duty ſhould be laid on any additional carriages which perſons might begin to uſe after the paſſing of the preſent act. A clauſe to exempt from the bill all chambers and apartments in hoſpitals, occupied by perſons for charitable purpoſes. A clauſe for exempting perſons who ſhall have quitted their farms before the 1ſt of December 1797, from payment of the new duties for horſes, which they ſhall ceaſe to keep after quitting thoſe farms. And laſtly, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a clauſe to prevent evaſions as to thoſe houſes, the occupiers of which might claim an exemption under pretence of letting lodgings. It provided, that no houſe ſhould come under this deſcription unleſs, on an appeal, it appeared that a part of it had been let out in lodgings, or advertiſed to be let in the courſe of the year preceding the time of making ſuch appeal.—All theſe clauſes were agreed to.

Sir CHARLES BUNBURY preſented a clauſe for the relief of country Gentlemen of moderate incomes, but who were obliged to ſupport a certain rank in life.—That thoſe who inhabited only one houſe not being in or adjacent to any market town or city, and who already paid above 25l. a-year for their ſervants, horſes, and carriages, ſhould pay no greater additional aſſeſſment for their houſe than if it contained no more than 40 windows. Adopted.

A clauſe was alſo adopted to exempt taxed carts.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER ſaid, it would be neceſſary to reviſe the laws relating to taxed carts, by a ſeparate act as many Gentlemen evaded the duty on two-wheeled carriages, by their being rated as taxed carts.

A Member gave notice, that after the receſs he would bring forward a motion to that effect.

On the ſuggeſtion of Mr Wigley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer conſented to change the 10th of October to the 1ſt of November, being the day before which perſons who had laid aſide their carriages and horſes, ſhould not be liable to the new duty.

Mr LLOYD, who had intended to bring up a clauſe, relative to the profits of Tellers of the Exchequer upon the taxes, gave notice, that after the holidays he would ſubmit that ſubject, as well as the profits of ſome other ſinecure places, to the conſideration of the Houſe, unleſs it ſhould be taken up by ſome abler perſon.

The bill being gone through was paſſed.

At twelve o'clock the Houſe adjourned till Thurſday.

FRANCE.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS TO ALL THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Citizens, you are placed in a new ſituation. Your Republican ſentiments, and your patriotic exertions, ought to ſoar into a higher flight. Of the powers confederated againſt French liberty, England alone remains to be combated. She is our eternal enemy. A great expedition is preparing againſt her. The wiſhes of the nation preſs the armament. All the perſons employed, all the functionaries of the Government, ought, in this reſpect, to ſecond the views of the Directory. Every part of the French Republic at the preſent moment ought to make war againſt England. In this general movement you neither can nor ought to remain inactive. You ought on the contrary, to take a diſtinguiſhed part in the ſucceſs of this enterprize. You know that, for a long time, the arms of diplomacy, terrible in the hands of the Engliſh Miniſter, have languiſhed without point in our hands. The Executive Directory is deſirous to reſtore to this department its vigour and luſtre. The peace of Campo Formio is fitted to be the epoch of this change. The Congreſs of Raſtadt will put the ſeal to it, and this object you ought to unite to promote. At preſent, citizens, each of you doubtleſs forms a juſt idea of the greatneſs and ſtrength of the French Republic. Foreign powers know very well, and it is unneceſſary to remind you, that you repreſent the firſt people in Europe, a nation conſiſting of thirty millions of men, and which on the Continent nothing is able to reſiſt. How then has England, a power inferior in means and in ſtrength, even during the times of our monarchy, ſucceeded for more than an age in thwarting, and even humbling France? Its inſular ſituation, and the idea of liberty of which ſhe boaſted, have not been the only circumſtances that have contributed to this aſtoniſhing effect. It has been in a principal manner the reſult of the diplomatic ſyſtem purſued by England. But even this power, like the whole of her power, is fictitious. We ſhall very eaſily be convinced of the truth of this aſſertion, by following the train of Engliſh hiſtory from the moment the Engliſh interfered in the affairs of Europe. It was the protector, Cromwell, who firſt gave the tone to their diplomacy. Calling to his aid the vigorous and ci-devant republican pen of the celebrated Milton, Cromwell ventured to ſpeak to all the Cabinets of Europe that haughty language which the Miniſters of St James's have always maintained, and which, in the commencement, being only the overbearing inſolence of a too ſucceſsful uſurper, appeared in the ſequel to be only the energetic and haughty language of a people calling themſelves free. Engaged in the wars, the long ſeries of which began and ended the reign of Louis XIV. the Governments of Europe conſidered as extremely powerful thoſe who gave themſelves out as ſuch. They allowed themſelves to be brow-beat, and yielded without enquiry to the pretenſions of a Court which accompanied its menaces with threats. Soon after, France, reſigned to the government of an indolent Prince, and corrupted Miniſters, enfeebled at once by uſeleſs victories and alliances contrary to her intereſts, reduced to the moſt deplorable impotence, France ſaw herſelf compelled to tremble before the pretended genius of the Cabinet of London. Strengthened by this illuſion, more than by any real power, England, at the end of each war, figured with diſtinction in the pacification of Nimeguen, Ryſwick, Utrecht, Aix-la-Chapelle, the treaty of Paris, the conferences of Pilnitz, and the ſubſequent criſis of our revolution. This prejudice, citizens, it is important to deſtroy. This Coloſſus with earthen feet muſt now be overthrown. It is incumbent on you then, citizens, to attack with courage the power of England in its federative force, while on their ſide our armies precipitating themſelves on her coaſts, ſhall diſplay to the eyes of the Governments of Europe, on whom her boaſts have ſo long impoſed, the true ſecret of her weakneſs. Obſerve then, what in this reſpect is the courſe you ought to purſue. Place your conduct in direct oppoſition to that of the Envoys of the Court of London, adhere to this rule, which cannot miſlead you. The cauſe which they defend is that of tyranny, of mercantile avarice, of ſhameful and criminal Machiaveliſm. All theſe actions, all theſe views, bear the neceſſary mark of their vicious origin. What has prevented England from imitating Carthage, which, in order to render the nations by which ſhe was ſurrounded more dependent, by an exceſs of ambition which degraded humanity, prohibited thoſe nations under the pain of death, to ſow, to plant, to cultivate, to trade, or to do any thing of this kind, a prohibition, the recollection of which excites execration? Is not this the object at which the maritime deſpotiſm of Great Britain indirectly aims? Does ſhe not wiſh to engroſs, excluſively, the commerce of the whole world? And what Cabinet in Europe could be ſo blind as not to feel the intereſt of all the powers in Europe to combat and to extirpate ſo horrible a monopoly, and to confine to their iſland thoſe pretended deſpots who ought not to interfere in the affairs of the Continent. With regard to you, citizens, the cauſe you defend is that of liberty, of philanthropy, of glory, of virtue. The ſplendor of ſo illuſtrious a cauſe muſt be reflected upon you and your actions. France has fought by land for her independence, and for her natural barriers; ſhe is about to combat for them on ſea, not for herſelf alone, but in order to liberate the ocean, and to emancipate all the nations which are equally the victims of Engliſh avarice. London is compared to Carthage; the French might better be compared to the Romans. But Rome was too much a ſtranger to commerce and the arts. Rome ſeemed to be ambitious only to conquer the world. They made war upon Carthage as upon a rival empire, not as a commercial people. How far more reſpectable the motives that inſtigate the French! It is not merely the injuries of ſeveral ages that France is now eager to avenge on the Engliſh Government;—it is for the intereſt of Europe and for that of humanity, that the French Government undertakes to vindicate the freedom of the ſeas. Their uſurpation in that reſpect is unparalleled in hiſtory; and in this point of view it becomes the duty of every nation to put up wiſhes for the future ſucceſs of our arms. Do not ſhrink, citizens, from a manly and worthy fulfilment of your miſſion.—Let the pen and the voice of the French negociators cooperate with and ſecond the courage and the ſword of our gallant defenders. The more the agents of England are imperious, ſtirring, and crafty, the more you ought to evince of rectitude, loyalty, and of that moderation which exemplifies much more ſtrongly than moroſe auſterity, the characteriſtic features of real power.—Keep a watchful and jealous eye on all their proceedings, prevent them from ſucceeding in the formation of any new machinations againſt the Republic.—Let them ſee that you inceſſantly purſue their footſteps, and obſerve every road they take; explore their attempts even through the ſecret receſſes of cabinets; be bold and forward to face and attack them in their laſt entrenchments. Be zealous to diſcover and vigilant to diſconcert the dark intrigues, the black calumnies, the perfidious ſeductions, and the frightful projects which it is the ſtudy of their ſecret agency to conceal. This agency is buſy in every quarter, among our avowed enemies, among our ſworn allies; in Italy, in Spain, in the Batavian Republic; perhaps ſtill more than elſewhere, in the boſom of France itſelf.—Relax not your efforts in counteracting their influence, not by petty chicanery and diſhonourable frauds, but by wiſe and well-wiſhed repreſentations; you will be duly attended to, and the Directory will lend its arm to your ſupport.—It will be your duty, from time to time, to hold out to the Miniſters the manly energy of Republican language; but, whoever, without being prodigal of means that muſt ſtrike and decide—be always prepared to unmaſk to me all the horrid machinations of the infernal genius of the Cabinet of London. Government ſhould be acquainted with every thing, from every quarter, and in due time—your reſpective inſtructions ſhall be punctually attended to, and daily compared, and thus ſubmitted to the inſpection of the Executive Directory; and it is ſurely not your wiſh that it ſhould learn from any other quarter what it ſhould ſee and be informed of through the medium of your vigilance. As to what perſonally regards you, citizens, endeavour to make yourſelves beloved, eſteemed, and reſpected. Do not fly in the face of the uſages, of the manners, or of the prejudices of the countries where you reſide; but while you obſerve every thing that is due to decorum, do not throw off the cuſtoms and the manners of Republicans; in the room of unmeaning etiquette, ſubſtitute that ſuavity of temper, polite frankneſs, which flow from the ſoul of virtue, and from the conſciouſneſs of native dignity which liberty inſpires; above all, beware of a vice but too common in our days, I mean that noiſy and iraſcible fierceneſs which in a diplomatic character can never be viewed as an auſpicious diſpoſition; be meaſured and guarded in all your actions, and never be unmindful that impetuoſity is not ſtrength. It is my intention, citizens, to be more regular and frequent in communicating to you the views and notions which a correſpondence with you may ſuggeſt; encreaſe therefore your vigilance and punctuality. The object of the preſent is more particularly to form between the agents of the French diplomacy, an active and zealous confederacy againſt the laſt enemy whom the Republic has to ſubdue, and thus to meet and accompliſh the views of the Directory. Your firſt and leading object muſt every where ſhew how little the Engliſh Cabinet is worthy of confidence. Exert all your endeavours, Citizens, in the main object of your labours. You muſt doubtleſs meet with great difficulties, but you will, and know how to ſurmount them—be not diſheartened—the Army of England will remove and ſmooth away the obſtacles that oppoſe you. The country keeps a fond and careful eye upon you. By exactly conforming to the ſpirit of the preſent, you may look for a ſure ſupport to the union and wiſdom of the Executive Directory, and to the friendly and benevolent intentions of the Miniſter that now addreſſes you by the ſpecial order of the Directory.

TALLEYRAND PERIGORD,
The Miniſter of Foreign Relations.

PARIS, January 2.

On the 23d inſtant, the perſons employed in the office of the Miniſter of General Police, met at a civic banquet, to celebrate peace and victory, when the following toaſts, among others, were drank:

To the army of England—may the patriots of Great Britain receive our brave ſoldiers as brethren and as deliverers.

To the victims of the deſpotiſm of the Engliſh government; may the blood which they have ſpilled fructify in their country the ſeeds of liberty and equality.

To the United Iriſh, to the Scots Mountaineers, and to all the Engliſh patriots, who only wait for the French to break their chains.

To the riſing Republics; may they increaſe under the ſhade of the great nation.

To the manes of General Hoche, dead for his country, and to the ſucceſs of the army of Italy, and its illuſtrious Chief, in the plains of England.

All this was followed by a ſubſcription.

LETTER OF THOMAS MUIR, A SCOTCH REFUGEE, TO THE MINISTER OF GENERAL POLICE.

Paris, 8 Nivoſe—Dec. 28.

"I read with the greateſt ſenſibility, in the Journal L'Ami des Loix, the toaſts given at your civic feaſt. I am an United Iriſhman; I am a Scotchman: I can anſwer in the name of the two nations. The tears of affection and ſympathy will flow when they ſhall be informed of the wiſhes of your heart. You drank to the victims of Engliſh deſpotiſm, and may the blood they have ſhed ſpeedily ripen in their country the ſeeds of liberty and equality. That blood has been ſhed, I myſelf have ſeen it. Alone I called for juſtice on the aſſaſſins, and that was one of the cauſes of my proſcription.

"You drank "To the United Iriſhmen," and "the Highlanders of Scotland," who wait only for the French to break their chains.

"I aſſure you, in the name of the Iriſh and Scots, that we will break our chains on the heads of our tyrants. An effort remains to be made by the Great Nation. It is not with the people of England it fights. It is only with an hundred ſcoundrels. Let them fall, and the peace of the univerſe is eſtabliſhed.

"Health and reſpect,
(Signed) "THOMAS MUIR."

Twenty thouſand men are preparing to enter the Electorate of Hanover.

London.

JANUARY 8.

A packet was received on Saturday at the Eaſt India Houſe, brought from St Helena by the Pritzler whaler, Captain MacGowan whoſe ſhip was loſt on Thurſday, at ſix o'clock, off Pevenſey Bay, on the coaſt of Suſſex, having unfortuately miſtaken Beachy Head for the South Foreland; the crew, conſiſting of about ſixteen men, took to the boats; but the ſea running tremendouſly high, the captain was waſhed overboard and loſt; the crew eſcaped through the humane interference of a pilot on board a fiſhing ſmack, who, perceiving their diſtreſs, found means to get them out of the boats, and bring them ſafe on ſhore; two of the men were in a ſtate of inſenſibility, but, in conſequence of the uſual means to reſtore ſuſpended animation, were happily recovered. The packet for the India Company, weighing about 40lb. was found at the bottom of the boat by the pilot, who after ſupplying the poor wretches with what caſh he had about him, ſet off for London with the packet. The Pritzler ſailed from St Helena the 15th of November, leaving there the Manſhip, from Bengal, with the Caſtor, Coverdale, and Minerva, extra ſhips, from Bengal.

The China fleet, conſiſting of the Nottingham, Taunton Caſtle, Woodford, Boddam, Alfred, Henry Addington, Cuffnells, True Briton, Glatton, Duke of Buccleugh, Walmer Caſtle, Thames, Carnatic, Royal Charlotte, Canton, and Creſcent packet, with two ſhips from Botany Bay, the Princeſs Mary and Jane, had encountered no leſs than four ſevere ſtorms in the Chineſe ſeas, which had obliged them to part company. The Glatton ſprung her bowſprit in the firſt gale, and was not ſeen after. The Henry Addington loſt her rudder, and parted the 18th July. The True Briton all well the 18th July. The Cuffnells loſt her topmaſts and main-yard, and remained to take care of the Duke of Buccleugh, who had loſt her rudder, ſprung her lower maſts, and loſt topmaſts, and it was conjectured muſt return to China. The Woodford anchored on the coaſt of China near Lama Iſlands——Captain Lennox dead. The Creſcent packet, with the Woodford, the Prince of Wales, and Jane, Botany Bay ſhips, all well. The Manſhip from Bombay—Caſtor, Coperdale, and Minerva, extra ſhips, from Bengal, were at St Helena the 15th of November. The Eſſex, William Pitt, and Princeſs Royal (extra ſhip), from Bombay—Tellicherry from Bengal—Europa from Bencoolen——Exeter (extra ſhip) from Bombay—Thames, Taunton Caſtle, and Carnatic, from China were at the Cape the 31ſt of October.

The following letters are copied from the Sun:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.

No. 16, Buckingham Street, December 31, 1797.

SIR,

As it would appear from Captain O'Bryan's evidence, as given in the Sun and other papers of the 11th inſt. that he believes the Ruſſel miſtook the Monarch, our Vice-Admiral's ſhip, for the Jupiter, and in conſequence of that miſtake fired into the Monarch; I have to requeſt that you will inſert in your paper the damage received in the Ruſſel's hull, on the larboard ſide, which ſhe received from the broadſide of the Jupiter;—and as the Ruſſel engaged no other ſhip of the enemy with her larboard guns, the ſhot will prove that the Monarch could not be between the Jupiter and the Ruſſel at that time; and alſo prove that the Jupiter had not then ſtruck; and as this broadſide was inſtantly returned by the Ruſſel, the only one ſhe did fire at the Jupiter, as ſhe immediately hauled down her flag, and hailed the Ruſſel, to ſay ſhe had ſtruck.

I do declare, and am poſitive, Capt. O'Bryan muſt have been miſtaken, and not the Ruſſel—as the ſtatement I now give is ready to be proved by every officer in the Ruſſel as well as myſelf.

One ſhot received in my cabin, on the larboard ſide.
One ditto on the quarter deck, do.
One ditto in the after-cockpit, do.
One ditto in the fore-cockpit, do.
One ditto in the cutwater, do.
One ditto on the forecaſtle, do.
One ditto in the bow, do.
And one ditto on the main deck, do.

As theſe ſhot all went through, and took the Ruſſel from ſtem to ſtern, it will appear, as I ſaid before, to any ſea officer, that it was impoſſible for any ſhip to be between the Ruſſel and the Jupiter; and as to the probability of miſtaking the Monarch for the Jupiter, I am certain it was not only improbable, but impoſſible, from the circumſtances as ſtated under.

In the firſt place, there was no ſmoke to intercept our view, as there was no firing at that time from either the Monarch or Jupiter, but a ſingle gun from the bow of the Monarch, and the ſame from the ſtern of the Jupiter, from the time the Ruſſel left the Alkmaar to the time ſhe paſſed the Monarch and engaged the Jupiter.

Secondly, that the Ruſſel paſſed the Monarch cloſe enough to have diſtinguiſhed any man on board, and therefore ſurely cloſe enough to diſtinguiſh the Monarch's yellow ſides from the Jupiter's, which were black; and alſo that the Monarch had a red flag and the Jupiter a blue one.

I ſhall now only ſay, that I have been principally induced to ſtate theſe facts to the public, leſt any perſon might draw the ſame improper concluſion from Captain O'Bryan's evidence, that Captain Williamſon thought it poſſibly neceſſary to do in his defence. I can alſo, if it will give any ſatisfaction to Captain O'Bryan, prove that I did not want the advice he has given to the Captains of the navy in general, as the officers of the Ruſſel will prove, whenever Captain O'Bryan chuſes to call on them, that I gave the moſt particular directions to be careful not to fire a gun till we paſſed the Monarch; and that the Firſt Lieutenant went into the waiſt to prevent any guns being fired till the Ruſſel was alongſide the Jupiter, and clear of the Monarch; and that I took the ſame care of the quarter deck guns, and was on the break of the larboard gangway when the Ruſſel was abreaſt off, and fired into the Jupiter; and at that time none but a ſtern chace could have touched the Monarch.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
HENRY TROLLOPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.

Monarch, Sheerneſs Harbour, Jan. 3. 1798.

SIR,

HAVING read in your paper of the 2d inſtant, a letter ſigned by Captain Trollope, of his Majeſty's ſhip Ruſſel, attempting to invalidate the evidence given by Captain O'Bryen, of his Majeſty's ſhip Monarch, touching the action with the Dutch fleet on the 11th October; I beg leave to inform you, in anſwer thereto, that the whole of what Captain O'Bryen aſſerted, was ſtrictly true. And as Captain Trollope has been very minute, in pointing out the ſhot which ſtruck the Ruſſel, ſuppoſed to have been fired by the Jupiter, I ſhall be ſo with reſpect to thoſe which ſtruck the Monarch, poſitively fired by the Ruſſel, viz. one through the poop, which killed Mr Tindall, midſhipman, and John Lock, boatſwain's mate; and wounded Lieutenant Retalick, ſignal officer;—a ſecond paſſed over the poop deck, and deſtroyed the colour cheſt;—one through a port on the quarter-deck, ſtruck the muzzle of the third gun from aft, on the ſtarboard ſide, ſplintered, killed Mr Finlay, midſhipman, and wounded ſeveral other perſons;—another through the ward-room windows, and paſſed through the larboard quarter gallery, but fortunately did no other injury.

The action had ceaſed between the Monarch and Jupiter, in conſequence of the latter having hailed for quarters. Sir Rich. Onſlow, together with Lieut. Retalick, called to the Ruſſel to ceaſe firing, as her ſhot came through the Monarch, and did great injury; and that the Jupiter had ſtruck; it is true, her flag was not down, but her colours were; and ſhe had ſurrendered many minutes before the Ruſſel thus came up.—All the officers, ſeamen, and marines of the Monarch, are ready to make oath to theſe facts.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,
JOHN WINNE.

On Thurſday, Sir H. Trollope took leave of the Lords of the Admiralty, to take the command of his ſhip the Ruſſel, which has been refitting at Plymouth. She is ordered to ſail for the Weſtern Iſles, on which ſtation ſhe is to remain two years.

The Lords of the Admiralty have juſt commiſſioned the Ajax, a new ſhip of 74 guns, and have appointed Capt. J. H. Whitſhed, Eſq. to command her.

Capt. Robert Winthrope is appointed to the command of his Majeſty's ſhip Circe of 28 guns, in the room of Capt. P. Halkett, who now has the Apollo.

The Jupiter of 74 guns, one of the Dutch prizes taken by Admiral Lord Duncan, in compliment to his Lordſhip is to be named the Camperdown.

By letters from Gibraltar, dated Nov. 30, we learn, that the Spaniſh gun-boats had approached ſo near as to fire ſeveral ſhot into the town, one of which ſtruck two emigrant noblemen (father and ſon) walking arm and arm together; one of them was killed, and the other ſeverely wounded.

Saturday morning it blew an heavy ſtorm for ſeveral hours; much damage was done in the river, particularly among the craft, and ſeveral veſſels drove from their moorings.

The Hamburgh mails ſtill continue due.

It appears that the French Republic has increaſed very much in its exorbitant pretenſions on Portugal.—M. d'Aranji, who ſigned the treaty for the Court of Liſbon, has had all his papers ſeized, and is ſent to the Temple priſon, to be confined there; but the motives for this meaſure are unknown, as it is ſaid that France has already received part of the money which is to be the price of peace.

The Dutch papers, to the 26th ult. ſpeak of a general fermentation in ſeveral of the provinces moſt attached to the Stadtholder, and an univerſal diſſatisfaction of the merchants againſt paying the increaſed taxes for refitting the fleet. The ſoldiers and ſailors alſo murmur loudly againſt being employed by the French upon any Quixotic expedition againſt England.

We ſtated a few days ago, on the authority of the Hamburgh mail, the death of Mr Crawfurd, Commiſſary with the Auſtrian army. We find on enquiry, that we ought to have announced the death of Sir Alexander Crawfurd, Bart. who died at Hanau on the 15th of December laſt, of the gout in his ſtomach. He was on a viſit to his ſon Colonel Crawfurd, his Majeſty's Envoy to the Commander in Chief of the Auſtrian armies, while this country was in alliance with that power.

An Admiral on the Jamaica ſtation, in conſequence of the deciſion of a court martial upon a Captain of a ſloop of war, which was that of death, ordered him to be hung up at the yard-arm, which ſentence was accordingly executed; and, by the Admiral's direction, the Captain was dreſſed in his full uniform. We forbear to mention further particulars, as the friends and relations ought ever to be conſidered in ſuch unpleaſant caſes. The Admiral in queſtion is a man of a deciſive and firm mind; and ſuch only are the men fitted for commands in times like the preſent.

Government, convinced of the dangers which at preſent hang over us, are taking the neceſſary ſteps to guard againſt the threatened vengence of the enemy. The moſt able and ſkilful officers, both naval and military, are now engaged in forming a plan for the defence of the country, and inſtructions are preparing for the ſeveral Commanders of the regular militia and volunteer corps throughout the kingdom, pointing out the places to which they are to repair, and the means they are to adopt, in order to check the progreſs of the enemy, ſhould they be able to effect a landing. The following are a few of the leading particulars of the plan which, it is underſtood, Miniſters mean to adopt:—The farmers are to be invited to furniſh horſes and waggons to draw the artillery and amunition, for which liberal premiums will be given. Beſides a ſtrong corps of reſerve, three armies are to be formed for the defence of the capital—two of fifteen thouſand, and one in the centre for which Colcheſter is deemed the proper ſtation of thirty thouſand ſtrong. The utmoſt care is taken in the preparation of theſe inſtructions to limit their number, ſo that they may not get into improper hands. Four particular landing places on the ſouthern coaſt, are deſignated as the moſt likely to afford the enemy a footing, which of courſe, are to be provided with the moſt formidable means of defence.

The 9th, 16th, and four other ſkeleton regiments of infantry, are ordered to be made up entirely of boys, from 13 to 18 years old; they are to be well fed, and for ſome time to be mere walking drills; after which they are to be exerciſed with light fuſees, 100 of which have been ſent to each of the ſix regiments. This ſyſtem is intended to be generally adopted at the concluſion of the war.

On Saturday paſſports were ſent off by the Commiſſioners for French priſoners, for a French Agent to come to this country, to ſuperintend and have charge of the proviſioning the French priſoners. It is now agreed upon between the two countries, that the priſoners of each ſhall be maintained at the coſt of their reſpective countries, the markets of both being open to the Agent reſiding therein.

The priſoners in both countries are likewiſe to be kept in two or three places of general rendezvous, in place of being ſcattered over the country as hertofore. The country will ſave near half a million a-year by this.

Saturday Lord G. L. Gower, youngeſt ſon of the Marquis of Stafford, had an audience of Lord Grenville in Cleveland-place; after which his Lordſhip took leave of the other Cabinet Miniſters in form, and the ſame evening ſet off for Berlin, to compliment the King of Pruſſia (on behalf of his Majeſty), on his acceſſion to the throne.

General Wemys, late commanding the diviſion of marines ſtationed at Portſmouth, has retired from the command, on half-pay.

There is to be a General Faſt throughout Great Britain next month, to implore the divine protection and ſucceſs on his Majeſty's arms.

After the paſſing of the aſſeſſed tax bill, Parliament will be adjourned till the 12th of February.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 8.

THERE was a pretty large ſupply of Wheat at market to-day; but, as the general quality was better than of late, higher prices, by 1s per quarter were obtained.

The arrivals of Barley laſt week being followed by a conſiderable freſh ſupply to-day, it has cauſed near 4s per quarter declenſion ſince laſt Monday, and a good deal of the inferior ſorts remain unſold; but there was no alteration in Malt.

There are a great many New Oats now on ſale; and, as the wind is fair for foreign ladings coming in, the dealers are expecting a large ſupply from abroad; in conſequence of which New ones are ſelling at conſiderably lower prices, and Old Oats are cheaper. Grey Peaſe are alſo lower, but Beans and Peaſe are much the ſame.

	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
Engliſh Wheat,	40	48	0	Malt,	37	39	0
Eſſex,	50	52	0	Fine,	—	40	0
Barley,	23	25	0	New Oats,	16	18	0
Fine,	25	26	0	Mealing,	19	20	0

—STOCKS.—

BANK STOCK ——		5 *per cent. Ann.*	69¼ ,70
3 *per cent. con.*	47¾ ¾	*Long Anns.*	13 7-16
4 *per cent.*	59¼ ½	*Short*,	——

BERWICK TURNPIKE.

WHEREAS the BRIDGE within the Diſtrict of the Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, commonly called WHITTATER LOW BRIDGE, was, in the month of October laſt, broken down by the violence of a great flood, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Meeting of the Truſtees will be held at the houſe of Robert Johnſon, the Hen and Chickens, in Berwick, on Tueſday the 16th inſtant, at twelve o'clock at noon, to take into conſideration what meaſures are to be purſued for Rebuilding or Repairing the ſaid Bridge, or for erecting a Temporary Bridge over the ſaid river, for the accommodation of the town and country; and alſo for applying the next Seſſion of Parliament for a Bill to continue and enlarge the terms and powers of the preſent Act.—It is particularly requeſted that the Truſtees will attend this meeting.

EDWARD WILLOBY, Clerk and Treaſurer.

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JANUARY 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 5.

SCOTS APPEAL.

Counſel were heard in an appeal from the Court of Seſſion, Mr ROSS of Staffold, againſt the executors of the late Mr WM. M'DOWALL, accountant in Dumfries. This was an action for payment of a bill for 170l. due as far back as May 1777, drawn by Mr Roſs, on Mr William Kirkpatrick, merchant in Dumfries, diſcounted at the Bank of Scotland's branch there, and proteſted for non payment, and horning raiſed againſt the acceptor and indorſer. The bill was retired by Mr M'Dowall in May 1779, who got an aſſignment to it and the diligence upon it, from the Bank, three years afterwards. The defence before the Court of Seſſion was, that the bill having been retired by the proper money of Kirkpatrick, or by Mr M'Dowall as his agent, could not be revived at this diſtance of time againſt the drawer. The reſpondents denied that it was retired on behalf of the acceptor. Lord STONFIELD, the Ordinary, found for the appellant, but the Court altered his interlocutor.

The interlocutor of the Court of Seſſion was ordered to be reverſed.

JANUARY 8.

The Houſe heard counſel in an appeal from a decree of the Court of Seſſion in Scotland—WILLIAM SMITH and others, chaiſe-hirers and poſtmaſters in Edinburgh, appellants, and WILLIAM SCOTT, Eſq. Procurator Fiſcal, reſpondent. The ATTORNEY GENERAL was heard at ſome length in favour of the reſpondent, and was replied to by Mr WILLIAM GRANT.

From the pleadings it appeared, that the appellants had conſpired to raiſe the rate of travelling in the county of Edinburgh, to 1½d. a mile: That a complaint was made to the Bench of Juſtices, who declared that proceeding to be illegal, which deciſion was afterwards confirmed by the Court of Seſſion; and, from the decree of that Court, came this final appeal to the Houſe of Lords.

The LORD CHANCELLOR obſerved, that there could be no doubt but the conſpiracy entered into by the appellants to raiſe the rate of poſt travelling was perfectly illegal. Any individual of that body had a right to demand what he pleaſed for his horſes or poſt-chaiſes, and no injury would ariſe to the public, as the evil would be corrected by the competition of ſome others; but where a whole body conſpire, the law would interfere to prevent a monopoly. The caſe was different amongſt the hachney coachmen of London, whoſe fares were defined, becauſe their numbers were limited. But in any trade where the numbers were not limited the law would take care to diſſolve all conſpiracies.

The Earl of KINNOUL, who had aſſiſted in the Bench of Juſtices when this caſe came before them, was happy to find their conduct met with the approbation of the Lord Chancellor.

Their Lordſhips then affirmed the decree of the Court of Quarter-Seſſions.

The militia bill was read a ſecond time, and the aſſeſſed taxes bill ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow, after which the Houſe adjourned.

Died on the 31ſt of December laſt, at Ballantrobe, Ireland, ANDREW HOUSTON, Eſq. of Calderhall, Captain in the Roxburghſhire Fencible Cavalry.

Died at Eyre in the iſle of Sky, on 24th December laſt, MURDO MACLEOD, Eſq. aged 77.

Died at Camberwell, near London, on the 27th of December laſt, in his 22d year, Mr THOMAS M'GREGOR, of the houſe of Meſſ. Cox and Greenwood, army agents—a young gentleman highly reſpected and beloved by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, on account of his diſtinguiſhed talents, fine feelings, and amiable diſpoſitions—which makes his immature death to be ſeverely felt and deeply lamented.

Died, at Barcaldine, JOHN MACGREGOR, at the advanced age of one hundred and eight. He was born in the year of the battle of Killicrankie. He ended his days on the anniverſary of his birth, Chriſtmas day, old ſtyle, 1797. He was at the battle of Sherriffmuir, and afterwards ſerved in the Scotch Brigade in Holland. He had been in the ſervice of the family of Barcaldine for upwards of fifty years. He retained the uſe of his faculties, and till the laſt year walked about.

Yeſterday arrived at Somers's Hotel, Lieutenant-Colonel R. CRAWFORD FERGUSSON and Lady, from London.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

TRIAL OF GEORGE MEALMAKER,
Weaver in Dundee.

Yeſterday, the Court proceeded in the trial of George Mealmaker.

The following is an abſtract of the indictment againſt him:

George, &c. Whereas it is humbly meant and complained to us, by our right truſty Robert Dundas, of Arniſton, Eſq. our Advocate for our intereſt, upon George Mealmaker, weaver in Dundee, That albeit by the laws of this, and of every other well governed realm, ſedition is a crime of an heinous nature, and ſeverely puniſhable; and whereas, by an act paſſed in the 37th year of our reign, cap. 123, intituled "An act for more "effectually preventing the adminiſtering or taking of un-"lawful oaths," it is, *inter alia*, ſtatuted and ordained, "That any perſon or perſons who ſhall, in any manner or form whatſoever, adminiſter, or cauſe to be adminiſtered, or be aiding or aſſiſting at, or preſent at and conſenting to the adminiſtering or taking of any oath or engagement, purporting or intended to bind the perſon taking the ſame, to engage in any mutinous or ſeditious purpoſe; or to diſturb the public peace; or to be of any aſſociation, ſociety, or confederacy, formed for any ſuch purpoſe; or to obey the orders or commands of any committee or body of men not lawfully conſtituted, or of any leader or commander, or other perſon not having authority by law for that purpoſe; or not to inform or give evidence againſt any aſſociate, confederate, or other perſon; or not to reveal or diſcover any unlawful combination or confederacy; or not to reveal or diſcover any illegal act done or to be done; or not to reveal or diſcover any illegal oath or engagement which may have been adminiſtered, or tendered to, or taken by ſuch perſon or perſons, or to or by any other perſon or perſons; or the import of any ſuch oath or engagement, ſhall, on conviction thereof by due courſe of law, be adjudged guilty of felony, and may be tranſported for any term of years not exceeding ſeven years; and every perſon who ſhall take any ſuch oath or engagement, not being compelled thereto, ſhall, on conviction thereof by due courſe of law, be adjudged guilty of felony, and may be tranſported for any term of years not exceeding ſeven years." Yet true it is and of verity, That the ſaid George Mealmaker, above complained upon, is guilty actor, or art and part of all and each, or one or other of the aforeſaid crimes; in ſo far as, ſometime during the courſe of the year 1797, a number of ſeditious and evil diſpoſed perſons did, in various parts of Scotland, and particularly in the counties of Fife, Forfar, and Perth, form themſelves into an aſſociation, denominated "The Society of United Scotſmen;" the object and purpoſe of which was, under the pretext of reform, and the obtaining of annual Parliaments and univerſal ſuffrage, to create in the minds of the people a ſpirit of diſaffection and diſloyalty to the King and the Eſtabliſhed Government, and ultimately to excite and ſtir them up to acts of violence and oppoſition to the laws and conſtitution of this country; and which unlawful and ſeditious aſſociation, the more effectually to gain its object, was regularly and ſyſtematically formed upon rules and regulations, moſt artfully adapted to the wicked and ſeditious purpoſes it had in view; ſuch as the formation of ſmall clubs or ſocieties in various parts of the country, with officers belonging to them choſen by ballot, as preſident, ſecretary, and treaſurer; the ſubdiviſion of theſe clubs or ſocieties, when the number of the individuals compoſing them amounted to 16 into other clubs under ſimilar regulations; the formation of Committees, called parochial, county, provincial, and national; the nomination of delegates from each ſociety and committee to attend the higher committees; the election of (what is called) the National Committee, of a Secret Committee, conſiſting of ſeven members; the contributing of ſmall ſums to pay the expence of delegates; the eſtabliſhing of ſigns and counter ſigns and of private words, the better to conceal as well as to promote the aſſociation; and laſtly, the adminiſtering of oaths to thoſe who are admitted members, binding them to perſevere in endeavouring to obtain the object of the aſſociation, in defending to the utmoſt thoſe who may be proſecuted for their concern in ſuch illegal meaſures; and above all, binding them to declare in the moſt ſolemn manner, by what is called a Teſt of Secrecy, "That neither hopes, fears, rewards, or puniſhments, ſhould ever induce them, directly or indirectly, to inform on, or give any evidence againſt, any member or members of this or ſimilar ſocieties, for any act or expreſſion of theirs done or made collectively or individually, in or out of this ſociety, in purſuance of the ſpirit of this obligation." Of which dangerous and ſeditious aſſociation, formed upon the principles above deſcribed, the ſaid George Mealmaker is a leading member; and did, ſome time in the years 1796 or 1797, adminiſter to others, and did himſelf take the different oaths or obligations, the import and tendency of which have been above libelled; and did, in the courſe of the months of May, June, July, Auguſt, September, or October laſt, at Dundee, county of Forfar—at Cupar Angus, pariſh of Cupar Angus, and county of Forfar or Perth—and at Cupar, pariſh of Cupar, and county of Fife—and other places to the Public Proſecutor unknown, wickedly and feloniouſly endeavour, to the utmoſt of his power, to promote and advance the objects and purpoſes of the foreſaid wicked and ſeditious aſſociation. More particularly——the ſaid George Mealmaker did, ſome time in the months of Auguſt, September, or October laſt, at Dundee aforeſaid, attend the meeting of delegates belonging to the ſaid ſeditious aſſociation, who had aſſembled from different places, ſuch as Brechin, Kerrymuir, Cupar of Angus, and Dundee (the ſaid George Mealmaker being named delegate for Dundee aforeſaid); and did at the meeting aforeſaid, take the chief lead in endeavouring to promote the objects of the aſſociation; and did, among other things, propoſe that a delegate to the National Committee ſhould be named;—and who was named accordingly. Further, the ſaid George Mealmaker, above complained on, did, in the courſe of the years 1796 or 1797, at Dundee aforeſaid, and at other places to the Proſecutor unknown, wickedly and feloniouſly diſtribute and circulate, or cauſe to be diſtributed and circulated, various ſeditious and inflammatory papers or pamphlets, the general tendency of which was to excite a ſpirit of diſloyalty to the King, and of diſaffection to the exiſting laws and conſtitution of Great Britain; in particular, a paper or pamphlet of the above deſcription and tendency, intituled, "the Moral and Political Catechiſm of Man; or, a Dialogue between a Citizen of the World and an Inhabitant of Britain;" (which was compoſed and written, or cauſed to be compoſed, written, and printed by the ſaid George Mealmaker): As alſo, a paper or publication, intituled, "Reſolutions and Conſtitution of the Society of United Scotſmen."—More particularly, the ſaid George Mealmaker did, ſome time in the courſe of the months of May, June, July, Auguſt, September, or October laſt, at Dundee aforeſaid, or at Cupar of Angus aforeſaid, wickedly and feloniouſly diſtribute and ſend—[Here the indictment mentions different perſons to whom the panne ſent copies of the above paper, among others, to Robert Bell, weaver in Cupar of Fife.]—Further, the ſaid George Mealmaker did, on the night of the 8th of November 1797, &c. at Dundee aforeſaid, wickedly and feloniouſly adminiſter to the ſaid Robert Bell, previous to his delivering to him, as aforeſaid, the copies of the aforeſaid writings or papers, an oath and engagement called *the Teſt for Secretary*, (and which oath or engagement is adminiſtered to thoſe who are choſen Secretary to, and entruſted with writings belonging to any ſociety or club of the aforeſaid ſeditious aſſociation) importing, "That he would be in ſafety to keep all papers and documents received by him as Secretary; and that he would not give any of them, or any copy or copies of them, to any perſon or perſons, members or others, but by a vote of the ſociety," &c.—[The remainder of the indictment ſtates, that ſeveral letters, as particularly marked, are to be produced in evidence. It concludes, That all which, or part thereof, being found proven, he ought to be puniſhed with the pains of law.]

The libel being read over, the pannel pled NOT GUILTY.

Mr ALEX. WHITE, junior Counſel for the priſoner, roſe to ſtate his objections to the relevancy of the libel. He began by obſerving, that whatever political principles he might find it neceſſary to touch upon in the courſe of his pleading, yet the tenets held by certain men relative to public matters, he could by no means ſubſcribe to, becauſe he for himſelf muſt ſay, that no one bore a more zealous affection to the conſtitution of the country than he did. Having ſo ſtated, he proceeded to read the libel, from which he ſaid theſe queſtions naturally occurred, viz. Firſt, as to the legality of ſuch meetings.—Second, as to the opinion of univerſal ſuffrage.—Third, ſuppoſing the charges brought againſt the pannel to be proved, what ſpecies of ſedition it amounted to. Upon theſe points he proceeded to quote ſeveral ancient acts of Parliament, from ſome of which he argued, that the inciting to commotion was not ſedition, unleſs commotion actually enſued. As to the point of univerſal ſuffrage, he remarked, that holding ſuch a ſentiment, and expreſſing it too, could never be conſtrued as criminal. Some of the higheſt characters in the country held that opinion; in proof of which he could refer to a meeting which was held in 1784, at the Thatched Houſe Tavern, when the Duke of Richmond, and many members now high in adminiſtration, were preſent, and Mr Pitt himſelf took a leading and active part. It is true, he was not then Miniſter, but though he may have changed his ſentiments, yet he then declared, that the only means remaining for the ſalvation of this country was annual Parliaments and univerſal ſuffrage. It was not then ſaid that ſuch meeting was illegal, or that ſuch ſentiments were inimical to the conſtitution of the country; on the contrary, ſuch were the opinions entertained of thoſe ſpecific reſolutions, that the perſons who framed them were looked up to as the ſaviours of the country.

Many eminent men have held ſimilar ſentiments and expreſſed them too, and, in alluſion to the ſyſtem of Government, Monteſqueau ſays, that the Conſtitution muſt periſh whenever the Legiſlative power becomes more corrupt than the Executive.—In the trials which took place here in 1794, it was ſtated that the Britiſh Convention having adopted the terms of the French Convention, ſhewed that they had ſimilar objects in view. Now, if ſuch was conſidered the criminal part of their conduct, it muſt follow that the ſocieties againſt which the charges are now brought cannot be criminal, for they have not adopted any of theſe terms. But it will not be proved, that the pannel was a member of theſe ſocieties, or that he ever did adminiſter the oath charged. But even were it proved that he did adminiſter the oath, it will be ſhewn that ſuch oath was not criminal, having no reference whatever to the act of Parliament, on which the libel was founded. One part of the regulations of the ſociety ſays "that it becomes us to meet for "the purpoſes of examining the principles of the Conſtitution, "that the defects thereof may be pointed out, and a timely re-"form obtained, ſo that the dreadful calamity which has be-"fallen a neighbouring nation may be prevented." Now it may be aſked whether in this there is any thing criminal. It is beſides expreſly ſtated in their rules, that they are to ſeek after a reform by peaceable means. In the Houſe of Commons, although the Members have certain privileges of ſpeech, yet were they to alter what was inimical to the Conſtitution, they might and would be indicted. On the motion made by Mr Grey for a Parliamentary Reform, Mr Fox expreſſed himſelf in terms ſtronger than what has been imputed to theſe ſocieties.

Mr White next proceeded to read ſeveral quotations from the Political Catechiſm, relative to the Government of the country, and the right of Kings to the throne. Theſe doctrines were ſimilar to the opinions held by Algernon Sydney, and many other eminent men. It probably, however, will be replied that Algernon Sydney fell a ſacrifice for theſe opinions; but ſurely there is not one of your Lordſhips on the Bench, nor a Gentleman in Court, who does not wiſh for the honour of the country, that the fate of that illuſtrious patriot was for ever blotted from our records, for never was there a man who ſtood more firm in defence of liberty, and in oppoſition to the moſt execrable tyranny.——The libel further ſtates that the pannel adminiſtered the oath of ſecrecy to Bell. It may be ſaid, if the meaſures to be purſued by theſe ſocieties were of fair and honeſt intention, why all this ſecrecy?—This is my anſwer—they knew that if they had dared to aſſemble openly for theſe purpoſes, that ſuch is the intolerance of the times, they would have been held up as objects of perſecution; for I do maintain that ſuch is the intolerance of the times at preſent, that there are many men who hold this ſentiment, that the only proof of attachment to the Conſtitution is an unqualified approbation of the meaſures of the preſent Miniſtry. After referring again to the ſame law authorities to define the term Sedition, and making many appoſite remarks, he concluded a very able ſpeech by preſſing this obſervation, that the right of petitioning and of meeting to petition for redreſs of grievances is a right inherent in the pooreſt cottager as well as in the proudeſt peer.

Mr BURNET replied to the arguments of Mr White. He remarked, that the libel was of a nature charging crimes much more dangerous and alarming than any that had ever been brought before the Court. It ſtated a ſyſtematic plan for convulſing the country, and overturning the Government; and this plan had been ſo far carried into effect, that committees had been inſtituted, and meetings held, for forming a Society of United Scotſmen. It has been ſaid that ſedition is a generic term; and that it becomes the proſecutor to define the nature of it. It is not, Mr Burnet ſaid, neceſſary to take up the time of the Court to argue upon that point. Your Lordſhips have repeatedly given your opinions upon that ſubject. Sedition is not what it has now been argued it is—a riſing of the people, or actual tumult; for if an act of that nature takes place, it ceaſes to be ſedition, it becomes treaſon. Sedition is that which tends to create diſaffection in the minds of the people, and to alienate their affections from the government of the country.—The pretext of meeting to petition for reform is uſed to cover the great object theſe ſocieties have in view of exciting commotion and diſloyalty. The ſeveral acts of Parliament which have been referred to could not have been taken to found this indictment on, becauſe they do not apply; but even though that were not the caſe, it could not prevent the public proſecutor from laying the libel on common law, which gives a juriſdiction to your Lordſhips over almoſt any crime that can be committed. Mere ſpeculative doctrines on government, it is true, do not form crimes cognizable by a court of juſtice; but ſurely ſuch a ſpecies of doctrine as has been propagated by the pannel in this catechiſm, is the moſt dangerous that can be conceived. The whole tendency of it is to repreſent the monarchical part of our conſtitution as tyranny, and that nobility and titles of honour ought to be abolished. Will any court of juſtice ſay, that ſuch doctrines are to be conſidered as merely ſpeculative, eſpecially when taken in connection with the other parts of the pannel's conduct, and as connected with theſe ſocieties. With regard to the reference made to ſentiments delivered in the Houſe of Commons by certain members, I may only ſay, with due deference to the privileges of that Houſe, that if ſome of theſe ſentiments are not ſeditious, they are at leaſt not a little inflammatory; and I may be allowed to repeat an obſervation made by a member who, when ſpeaking of the ſedition bills, ſaid, that, if they had no other good effect, they would at leaſt have this, viz. of confining ſedition within the walls of that Houſe. Mr Burnet concluded by obſerving, that he did not think it neceſſary for him to reply to ſome parts of the Learned Gentleman's ſpeech; as the obſervations did not appear ſtrictly applicable to the caſe.

Mr CLARK replied to Mr Burnett.—After ſeveral obſervations upon the nature of the crime of ſedition—he obſerved that the libel ſtates the pannel entered into a ſociety for the purpoſe of exciting ſedition; but he would aſk, why does it not point out how he did ſo?—for the appointment of a Committee and the ſecrecy alluded to are no crimes of themſelves.—— The libel alſo ſtates that the pannel was a leading member, but it does not ſay in what reſpect he was ſo. It alſo ſtates, that the objects of this ſociety were of a ſeditious nature; why does it not preciſely ſtate what theſe were?—— and thus the pannel would not know what charges he had to defend himſelf againſt. Sedition is charged in general, but there is not one ſpecific fact founded on in the whole libel. There is a charge of adminiſtring a teſt of ſecrecy, but where is the harm of this if the nature of the ſociety be innocent. It has been broadly ſtated that a perſon may publiſh his ſentiments on Government, in a ſpeculative form, without puniſhment; and yet, when an anſwer was made to the ſame doctrine, held by the learned gentleman who ſpoke firſt, it is ſaid we are to look to the object and tendency of this Catechiſm, whilſt at the ſame time he ſays that the pannel knew better than to publiſh his ſentiments in any other form than as ſpeculative. This ſurely is not argument.—I would then aſk what is ſpeculative and what not? The libel ſtates theſe ſocieties to have been formed in 1797, and yet charges the pannel with crimes committed with them in 1796.—The act of Parliament on which the libel is founded was only paſſed on the 19th July 1797, and yet the crimes charged are ſaid to have been committed in May, June, July, Auguſt, and October 1797.—Will it ever be ſaid that this can be a relevant charge.—Will the act be made to have a retroſpective effect, when it does not ſo bear. The libel ſtates that the pannel adminiſtered the oath to Bell, but that oath is merely to keep papers. It does not ſtate that Bell was a member of the ſociety, and it frequently happens the ſecretary of a ſociety is not a member. Mr Clark next proceeded to examine the terms of the oath, &c. upon which he made ſeveral ingenious remarks.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL ſhortly obſerved, That, with regard to the act of Parliament, certainly no puniſhment could be inflicted by that act for any crime committed prior to the day at which it was paſſed; but if the charges are found proved to have happened ſince the paſſing of the act, then it would apply to thoſe charges.

Their Lordſhips proceeded to deliver their opinions upon the libel, in which they were unanimous in finding it relevant.

The LORD ADVOCATE then ſtated, That, as the trial would probably be of long continuance, and as the proceedings of this day had occupied ſo much time, he thought he would diſcharge his duty better to the Court, the Jury, and the Country, by delaying further procedure till to-morrow (this day.) He moved the Court accordingly, which was agreed to.

Counſel for the Crown, Lord Advocate, Solicitor General, John Burnet, Eſq.—Agent, Mr Hugh Warrender.

For the Pannel, John Clark, Eſq. Alexander White, Eſq. Advocates.—Agent, Mr Sievewright.

The detail of evidence, &c. in our next.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The Theatre Royal of this city was opened for the ſeaſon on Monday evening, with *The Way to get married, and the Waterman.*

The audience were not crowded, but ſtill a reſpectable number was preſent. The ladies were not ſo numerous as the gentlemen, the latter filling the greater part of the boxes and the pit. The firſt gallery was full, and that we may not incur the diſpleaſure of the Gods, it *becomes* us to notice that they were not leſs than on former occaſions. Their thundering, more eſpecially before the curtain drew up was continued without intermiſſion.—Of the caſt of characters the Public will afterwards have opportunity to judge.—Being the firſt appearance we reſerve our remarks to a future day.

Theatre-Royal.

On SATURDAY, Jan. 13. will be performed,
A Tragedy, called
THE FAIR PENITENT.
The Part of Calliſta, — Miſs GOUGH.
Her firſt appearance here this ſeaſon.
To which will be added, a Farce, called
LOCK AND KEY.

Doors to be opened at Six, to begin preciſely at Seven.
Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes to be taken at the box-office of the Theatre-Royal.

SUN RAISINS,
MUSCATELL RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
LEMONS and ORANGES,
On SALE at WALKER, THOMSON, and CO's.
LEITH, 10th January, 1797.

Shipping.

The Phœnix, Neilson, from London, arrived in Leith 8th curt.—all well.

—*ARRIVED AT LEITH*—

Jan. 6 Good Intent, Rattray, from Anſtruther, goods.
Adventurer, Gilleſpie, from Eaſterezar, timber.
8 Ceres, Bruce, from London, goods.
Endeavour, Ballingal, from Perth, do.
Dubbin, Smith, from Lerwick, do.
Fingal, Thomſon, from Bergen, do.
Roxburgh Pack Taylor, from London, do.
Albion, Hardie, from Hamburgh, goods.
10 Brilliant, Boxer, from Hamburgh, wheat.
Chance, Biſhop, from London, goods.
Janet & Peggy, Scotland, from Hull, do.
Morning Star, Yule, from Gottenburgh, do.

SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.

Creditors of JOHN JOHNSTON, late winemerchant in Edinburgh, to lodge grounds of debt immediately, with Samuel Watſon, writer, North Hanover Street.

January 17th is the ſecond term appointed for the creditors o NEIL TURNER, ſon of the deceaſed Patrick Turner, ſmith in Greenock, to produce their claims.

January 23d is the ſecond term appointed for the creditors of WILLIAM IRVING of Wiſeby to produce their claims.

February 1ſt is the ſecond term for the creditors of WILLIAM SCOTT to produce their intereſts.

To the CREDITORS *of*
The late JOHN NICOLL, Wright in Forfar.

THESE Creditors are requeſted to lodge, betwixt and the 1ſt day of March next, their claims on the funds of the ſaid John Nicoll, with affidavits on the juſtice of theſe claims, in the hands of William Roberts, writer in Forfar, acting truſtee for the creditors—Certifying thoſe who fail to lodge ſuch claims and affidavits, that they will be cut out of any ſhaare of the ſaid John Nicoll's funds. *Jan.* 9. 1798.

SPILSBURY's ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS

THE many convincing proofs of the efficacy of this medicine, which have been laid before the Public, are almoſt ſufficient to induce the proprietor totally to withdraw her advertiſements, were it not for the many extraordinary cures of perſons of the utmoſt reſpectability, which are daily offered, and which ſhe is ſolicited to publiſh. The following are particularly deſired to be made known:—

"ELIZABETH NEVILLE, daughter of Thomas Neville, Collector of Exciſe, of Colcheſter, in the county of Eſſex, was, from her infancy, afflicted with the Scurvy, to that inveterate degree as to reſiſt all medicine, till ſhe arrived at the age of ten years, when, having heard of the many extraordinary cures performed by *Spilsbury's Antiſcorbutic Drops*, I procured a bottle, which had an extraordinary effect. By perſevering, and taking twelve or fourteen bottles, ſhe has obtained a perfect cure.—She is near fifteen years of age, and is now quite free from any ſymptoms of that dreadful diſorder.

Colcheſter, April 25. 1797. THOMAS NEVILLE."

The Drops are ſold at the Diſpenſary in Soho Square—and
Mr SCOTT, Apothecary, and } South Bridge,
Mr J. BAXTER, Italian Warehouſe, } Edinburgh,
Are appointed Wholeſale Agents, where the inhabitants of Scotland, and the Venders of patent medicines may be ſupplied on the ſame terms as at the Diſpenſary, Soho Square.

Theſe DROPS may alſo be had in bottles of 1l. 1s. and 5s. each, duty included, of

Mr John Buchanan, jun. Sun Fire Office, Glaſgow.

Mr Keltie, perfumer, N. Town.	Meſſ. Moriſon & Son, Perth
J. Mennons and J. Duncan, Glaſgow	Mr Thomſon, Aberdeen
A. Barry, Paiſley	Mr Dickſon, druggiſt, and
Maclelan, Greenock	Mr Inglis, Dumfries
M'Intoſh, Inglis & Willon,	Walker & Hodſon, Newcaſtle
Inverneſs—Tho. Cave, Banff	Mr Jollie, Carliſle
John Allan, Dundee	Mr James Paton, and
Mr Scott, ſurgeon, Kelſo	Mr P. Craigie, Montroſe.
Mr Dick, Surgeon, Dundee	Mr Dempſter, Cupar Fife.
Mr Anderſon, Stirling	Mr Millar, druggiſt, Perth.
	Mr Gray, mercht. Hawick.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON DIRECT,
The Union Shipping Company's Smacks,
KELSO PACKET,
JAMES WATSON Maſter,
AND
ROXBURGH PACKET,
THO. TAYLOR Maſter.

The former will take in goods till Friday morning at nine o'clock, when ſhe will ſail; and the latter till Saturday evening, and will ſail on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock.

Union Shipping Company's Office,
LEITH, 10th January 1798.

FROM LEITH,
For Buckner's Bay, Martha Brae, and Montego Bay, Jamaica,

The New Ship ROSELLE,
DAVID GOURLAY Maſter,
Will be ready to take in goods the 1ſt, and clear to ſail the 20th of January.

For Kingſton and Salt River,
The New Ship MORELAND,
ROBERT LIDDELL, Maſter,
Will be ready to take in goods the 20th of January, and clear to ſail the 15th of February.

Both ſhips will be provided with letters of marque, coppered, well armed, fitted up commodiouſly for paſſengers, and have liberty to call at any of the Windward Iſlands.

N. B. Wanted for Jamaica, by the above veſſels, ſundry Millwrights, Carpenters, Joiners, Blackſmiths, Coopers, Plumbers, Bricklayers, Maſons, &c.; alſo, a few young men as Clerks, Gardeners, and thoſe bred to Huſbandry or Country Work, all of whom will meet with good encouragement, and be rated as landſmen, ſhould there be any diviſion of prize money.

FOR NORFOLK AND JAMES's RIVER
VIRGINIA,
The good Brigantine,
MOSES MYRES,
RICHARD OWENS Maſter,

Now in Leith harbour ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to ſail about the middle of January.

For freight or paſſage, apply to William Grimly, broker in Leith, or the Captain on board the ſhip.

LEITH, 25th December, 1797.

Sale of a Spaniſh Ship and Cargo.

By Authority of the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury,

To be Sold by Public Auction, at the Countinghouſe of Ramſay, Williamſon and Co. merchants in Leith, on Tueſday the 23d day of January next, at twelve o'clock noon,

THE HULL
OF THE
SPANISH SHIP SAN ANTONIO,
Alcos El TRIOMPHANTE, Francis Cocoll late Maſter, burden about 300 tons, taken in the North Sea, on her voyage from Peterſburgh to Barcelona, by his Majeſty's Ship Hawke, Bernard Hale, Eſq. commander.

ALSO,

The RIGGING and MATERIALS of the ſaid Spaniſh Ship, and her CARGO, conſiſting of

1700 Bolls Ruſſia Wheat	25 Pieces Sail Cloth
17 Tons Iron	257 Pieces Ruſſia Linen
15 Tons Hemp	8 Pieces Stript do.
1:1:5 Cork	1 Piece Checque do.
0:3:25 Deals	AND
1 Bag of Cotton	1 Piece of Drilling.

The Goods may be ſeen on Saturday and Monday preceding the Sale, and Catalogues may be had by applying to
RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and Co.

Leith, December 29, 1797.

SALE OF HOUSES IN QUEEN STREET, AND OF A LARGE TENEMENT OF LAND AT THE HEAD OF THE COWGATE, WELL ADAPTED FOR A MANUFACTORY.

To be SOLD by Auction in John's Coffeehouſe, upon Tueſday the 30th of January curt. between the hours of one and two afternoon,

1. THE TWO UPPERMOST STOREYS of that HOUSE, No. 23, entering from North Hanover Street, and looking to Queen Street. The Undermoſt Storey, poſſeſſed by Alexander Guthrie, Eſq. conſiſts of ſix rooms, bedcloſet, kitchen, and other conveniencies, and has three cellars belonging to it, one of which is fitted up with catacombs—The other Storey, poſſeſſed by Mr Schenniman, conſiſts of five rooms, kitchen, and other conveniencies, and has two cellars belonging to it. Theſe two ſtoreys have ſometimes been occupied as one houſe, and are fit to accommodate a very numerous family. They will be ſold together or ſeparately, as purchaſers incline.

2. The TWO UPPERMOST STOREYS of the North Weſt Corner Houſe of NORTH ST DAVID's STREET, entering therefrom, and looking to Queen Street. The Undermoſt Storey conſiſts of four rooms, kitchen, cellars, and other conveniencies, and the Uppermoſt conſiſts of three rooms, kitchen, cellars, and other conveniencies. They will be ſold in one lot, and may be poſſeſſed together or ſeparately.

3. That LODGING in QUEEN STREET, poſſeſſed by Miſs Smith, being the ſecond ſtorey of the firſt tenement entering from Queen Street, to the weſtward of North St David Street, conſiſting of four rooms, kitchen, an excellent larder, cellar, and other conveniencies.

4. That LODGING at the North Eaſt Corner of NORTH HANOVER STREET, entering from Queen Street, poſſeſſed by Mrs Grant, conſiſting of three rooms, kitchen, cloſet, cellar, water pipe, and other conveniencies.

5. That LARGE TENEMENT in M'CONOCHIE's CLOSE, Cowgate Head, lately built by William M'Conochie, conſiſting of four ſtoreys, at preſent divided into dwelling houſes. This tenement, which ſtands by itſelf at the head of the cloſe, is remarkably well aired and lighted, and conſiſts of upwards of 20 apartments, many of which might be divided into two, is particularly calculated for carrying on a manufactory, or any other public undertaking.

The Lodgings in Queen Street will be ſhewn by the poſſeſſors at any time between and the day of ſale; and George Arthur Wright, Aiſton's Cloſe, Cowgate Head, will ſhew the tenement in M'Conochie's Cloſe. The title-deeds are in the hands of Alexander Wight, W.S. 23, North Hanover Street, to whom any perſon wiſhing further information, or to purchaſe any of the ſubjects by private bargain, before the day of ſale may apply.

A BREWERY, DWELLING HOUSE, GARDEN, AND FEU-DUTIES,
FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 31ſt day of January 1798, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

THE BREWERY, Dwelling-houſe, ſtable, Hay-loft, and Garden at Borrowloch, which belonged to and were occupied by the deceaſed George Gardiner brewer there, with the ſmall Dwelling-houſe and Cellar on the weſt ſide of the entry to the Brewery.

The brew-houſe and malt-barn, which are both exceedingly commodious, are quite new, having been erected within theſe few years by Mr Gardiner. The ſtable, which will contain four horſes and hay-loft above it are alſo new.

The dwelling-houſe is contiguous to the brewery, and conſiſts of an excellent kitchen on the ground floor, with two cellars under the ſame, and water-pipe; an elegant dining-room, drawing-room, and three bed rooms on the ſecond floor, all in the beſt repair, with good garrets above, which may be fitted up for bed-rooms at a very ſmall expence; ſo that the houſe may be made to accommodate a very large family.

The dwelling houſe at the entry to the brewery is let for 4l yearly rent, and the cellar at 1l.

There is likewiſe on the premiſſes an exceeding good Garden, neatly laid out, and well ſtocked with fruit-trees, and gooſeberry and currant buſhes of the beſt kinds.

There is alſo to be ſold, either along with the above ſubjects or ſeparately, the FEU or TACK DUTIES of certain other ſubjects adjacent, ſet off by the ſaid George Gardiner to Alexander Steel and others (upon leaſes of 999 years) amounting in whole to about 18 guineas per annum.

John Noble, cooper at Borrowloch, will ſhow the premiſſes, every day previous to the ſale, between the hours of twelve and three afternoon. And for particulars apply to Alexander Wight, writer to the ſignet, No. 23, Hanover Street, who has powers to conclude a private bargain.

FARM IN FIFE.

To be LET, for ſuch number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas 1798,

THE EAST MAINS of KILBRACKMONTH, as preſently poſſeſſed by Philip Mackie, lying in the pariſh of Kilconquhar, with an incloſure called the BACK PARK, which has for ſometime been poſſeſſed by Thomas Duncan, and has been upwards of twenty years in paſture graſs. The whole contains about 147½ acres of rich thick ſoil, fit for raiſing crops of any kind. All the grounds are arable excepting about 16 acres of paſture. The farm lies within three miles of the harbour of Ely, and there is abundance of coal and lime in the immediate neighbourhood.

Propoſals in writing for a leaſe will be received between and Condlemas next, either by Mr James Walker, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or by Mr Whyte in Crail; and the propoſals will be kept ſecret if deſired.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,
Within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, on the 20th of March next, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands of SMITHYHILL, lying in the pariſh of Strickathro', and county of Forfar, within three miles of the town of Brechin, bounded on the ſouth by the water of Cruick, and on the north by the Weſt Water.

Theſe lands conſiſt of about 102 acres arable, of an excellent quality, and in a high ſtate of cultivation, about eight acres of good paſture on the banks of the above waters, and there will be ſold along with them, about 20 acres of improveable muir, of the adjoining lands of Muirtown.

The rent of the arable land and paſture, excluſive of the muir, is only 168l. but as the preſent tenant lately paid a conſiderable premium for an aſſignment to the leaſe, he ſets at a rent of about 220l. and a farther addition may be depended on at the expiry of the leaſe, which expires in 1809.

The teinds are valued and nearly exhauſted, and including theſe the public burdens do not exceed 10l. ſterling. The lands are to be held feu of Mr Turnbull of Muirtown, for a triffling feu-duty.

A conſiderable part of the price may remain for ſome time in the purchaſer's hands, on proper ſecurity.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr Turnbull, at Muirtown, by Brechin, who will ſhow the lands, or to Alexander Crombie, advocate in Aberdeen, or John Moriſon, W. S.

LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 7th day of March 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of BALMORALL, ſituated in the beautiful country of Strathdee, and pariſh of Crathie, on the ſouth bank of the Dee, about nine miles below the Caſtle of Braemar, on the great military road leading from Perth to Fort George.—The woods are extenſive and valuable. They conſiſt of fir, birch, allar, roantree, hazel, and poplar, are all natural, and a very conſiderable part full grown, ready for market.—The manſion-houſe is commodious and ſubſtantial, with ſuitable offices, and two gardens, and the woods and very extenſive muirs abound with red and roe deer, black game, grouſe, tarmigans, hares, both brown and white, and partridges. The Dee affords plenty of ſalmon and trout, and the Gaulder, which runs through the property, is one of the beſt trouting ſtreams in the country. There is an excellent lime-ſtone quarry on the eſtate, with plenty of peat and other fuel for burning the lime, and for the accommodation of the poprietor and tenants, which is a material advantage, as the arable land may be ſaid to be in a ſtate of nature, although it poſſeſſes the means of improvement within itſelf.—The preſent free rent is 161l. 9s. 4d. 9-12ths, but moſt of the farms are out of leaſe, and the tenants will give a conſiderable riſe upon a renewal of the leaſes. The lands hold of the Earl of Fife, for payment of 3l. 9s. 11d. Sterling of feu-duty, and the teinds are valued and exhauſted. The tenants pay ceſs over and above their rent, and deliver 550 loads of peats annually.

For further information application may be made to Hugh Bremner, accomptant in Edinburgh, or Mr Peter Farquharſon, advocate in Aberdeen.

JUDICIAL SALE OF CULROSS POSTPONED.

ANOTHER Appeal to the Houſe of Lords having been lodged, and intimated, the SALE is unavoidably Poſtponed till ſome future day, of which notice will be given.

LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE, &c.

THE Roup of the Lands of MARYSTOUNE, and of the LIFERENT RIGHT, advertiſed to take place upon Wedneſday the 17th inſt. is *put off* at deſire of intending offerers. The particular day of roup will afterwards be notified.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday the 7th February next, betwixt the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon,

THE Eſtate of KINNAIRD, beautifully ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Tay, ſix miles above Dunkeld.

This eſtate, whether it is to be conſidered with a view to the pleaſures and amuſements of the country, or with a view to improvement, will be found ſuperior to moſt Highland eſtates of the ſame extent. There are two houſes on the property, fit for the accommodation of genteel families, and which have been long in great requeſt for ſummer reſidence. Their ſituation is romantic, and the rocks and riſing ground by which they are ſheltered are beautifully wooded.—In the river, on the banks of which they are ſituated, there is excellent ſalmon and trout fiſhing, either with the rod or net, and the eſtate abounds with game of every kind.

The whole of the eſtate is under leaſe, but the leaſes of the principal farms expire in five years; and beſides a garden and orchard, there are upwards of one hundred acres under-wood in the proprietor's poſſeſſion.

Further particulars will be learned by applying to Donald M'Lean, writer to the ſignet, who has powers to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

Upon Thurſday, the 15th day of February 1798, and betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, there will be expoſed to SALE by public roup, within the houſe of David Methven, vintner in Cupar,

ALL and haill that PARK of LAND commonly called the WRIGHT's PARK, lying about an Engliſh mile weſt from the town of Cupar, conſiſting of eight acres Scots meaſure.—Alſo, that other park lying immediately weſt from the Wright's Park and adjoining, conſiſting of four acres one rood and nine falls—both Parks the property of John Farquharſon, brewer in Cupar,

The title deeds and articles of roup are in the hands of Andrew Chriſtie, writer in Cupar, to whom any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe by private bargain may apply.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

On Thurſday the 25th day of January 1798, between the hours of two and three afternoon, will be expoſed to public roup within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

THE Lands of DALMUNGIE, the Lands of INVERECHY, the Four Pound Land of CUTHILL, the Lands of SKERRAVAL and GLENTALNICK, the Quarter of Fourth Part of the Lands of CRONACHENIE, and the Lands of MEIKLE LEANICK, with the Woods, Teinds, and pertinents thereof, all lying in the pariſh of Kirkmichael, and ſhire of Perth, as repeatedly advertiſed for ſale during the laſt ſummer.

Theſe lands have not for ſome years been in regular tenantry, ſo their particular rents cannot be ſtated, but they are very extenſive and valuable, eſpecially as graſs poſſeſſions.

The articles of ſale and title deeds may be ſeen in the hands of Mr Duncan, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, and copies thereof are with James Paton, ſheriff clerk of Perth.

SALE OF LANDS,
IN THE COUNTIES OF PEEBLES AND SELKIRK.
By Adjournment, and Upſet Prices Fixed and Reduced.

To be Sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Monday the 15th January 1798, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and others under-mentioned, in the Lots following, viz.

I.—The LANDS of EASTERBOLD and SCROGBANK, with the Mill and Mill Lands, poſſeſſed by Robert Ballantyne, lying on the banks of the Tweed, in the pariſh of Traquair, and county of Peebles, containing 1455 Engliſh acres, whereof a conſiderable part is good arable land, and the reſt fine ſheep paſture.—Upſet price 525l.

II.—The LANDS of DOUGLASCRAIG, as poſſeſſed under a liferent tack to a perſon now upwards of fourſcore, containing 1250 Engliſh acres, lying in the pariſh of Yarrow, and county of Selkirk.—Upſet price 556l.

III.—The LANDS of BLACKHOUSE and GARLAWCLEUGH, lying in the ſame pariſh and county, and containing 4104 Engliſh acres.—Upſet price 950l.

The two laſt lots are remarkable fine ſheep farms, conſiſting of the beſt paſture, and uncommonly well ſheltered. All the three hold of the Crown, and each will have a freehold qualification.

The whole will be ſhewn by the reſpective tenants, or by John Thomſon at Traquair-houſe;—and offers in writing may be tranſmitted to Andrew Steuart, jun. writer to the ſignet, who has power to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale.

LANDS IN STIRLING-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 8th day of February next, between the hours of one and three afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of BALLINDALLOCH and others, lying in the pariſhes of Balfron and Killearn, and county of Stirling with the VILLAGE of BALFRON, and Feu-duties therein.

The lands are all incloſed, and the houſes and offices on the different farms in excellent condition. They are ſituated on the banks of the water of Endrick, and are interſected by the great turnpike roads leading to Glaſgow, Stirling, and Dumbarton, from all which places they are nearly equally diſtant.

The preſent rental, including the feus at Balfron, is 876l. and the public burdens are paid by the tenants. The lands of Ballindalloch hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs books at 473l.; the remainder hold of ſubjects ſuperior.

The feus in the village of Balfron are yearly increaſing, and are ſupported by an extenſive printfield and cotton mill upon the eſtate. The farms are very improveable, and a riſe on many of them may be expected in a few years, when ſeveral of the old leaſes expire.

There is a good manſion-houſe on the eſtate, ſurrounded with a great deal of valuable old timber, conſiſting chiefly of Oak and Beech, and the lands abound with a variety of game—If theſe lands are not ſold together they will be divided into three lots.

ALSO,

The Lands of BALWILL, ſituated on the great military road from Stirling to Dumbarton, and adjoining to Ballendalloch. Theſe lands hold feu of his Grace the Duke of Argyle, for payment of the ſum of 3l. 6s 8d. Sterling. The lower part conſiſts of a remarkable fine grazing farm, and the upper of arable land, muir, &c.

The preſent rental of both is 210l. and the public burthens, except the teind to the College of Glaſgow, are paid by the tenants.

Theſe lands are highly improveable, and afford an excellent ſituation for an Inn, on the great road above mentioned, betwixt Stirling and Dumbarton. They alſo abound with game.

If purchaſers incline, theſe lands will be divided into two lots;

LIKEWISE,

The Lands of BANKIER, NEWLANDS, BLAIRSKAITH EASTER, and LANGSHOT, lying in the pariſhes of Campſie and Baldernock, held of a ſubject ſuperior, with the benefit of two leaſes, the one of the Coal and Lime of Boyd's Burn and Neuk, for 27 years from the term of Whitſunday 1791, and the other from the Feuers of Balgrochan, and the proprietor of Orchard, for 19 years from Whitſunday 1792.

Theſe lands afford plenty of Coal and Lime, and are moſt advantageouſly ſituated for an extenſive ſale of both.

The preſent rent of the Lands is 310l. and of the Coal and Lime, including the leaſes, 395l. beſides a conſiderable part not at preſent let.—The public burthens are payable by the proprietor, and there is a tack-duty for the leaſe of 35l. per annum.

Theſe lands will be expoſed in three lots.

Further information may be had by applying to James Buchan, W. S. Edinburgh, Benjamin Mathie, writer in Glaſgow or Gilbert Hamilton, merchant there, the truſtee.

SALE OF LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE, &c.

On Wedneſday the 24th day of January 1798, between the hours of 6 and 7 afternoon, will be expoſed to ſale, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of AIRTHREY, ſituated partly in Stirlingſhire, and in the two adjoinnig counties of Perth and Clackmannan, but all lying contiguous, and containing about 2445 Scots acres; the preſent free rent whereof, after deducting all public burdens, except the land-tax, is 205l. 19s. 10d. 2-12ths Sterling.

The eſtate lies in the vicinity of the Royal Burgh and market town of Stirling, and near the banks of the river Forth; indeed one of the farms is bounded by that river. The country around is, for beauty, and richneſs of proſpect, thought not inferior to any in Great Britain; and it is admitted, that this eſtate, in particular, is, in point of excellence of ſoil, variety of grounds, beauty of natural ſituation, and many local advantages, equal, if not ſuperior, to any property that has been offered to ſale theſe many years.

The manſion-houſe, which was built within theſe four years, on a plan of Mr Robert Adams, is large, elegant, and commodious. It ſtands on a pleaſant riſing ground of fine dry gravel, within three miles of Stirling, in a park of ſingular beauty, containing about 158 acres, completely incloſed with a high ſtone and lime wall; and on the ſouth ſide of a hill, very finely wooded, commanding an extenſive proſpect of that beautiful country called the Carſe of Stirling, and the river Forth nearly as far as Edinburgh. Under the bank where the houſe ſtands, in full view of it, and within the park, is a fine ſheet of water, covering about 19 acres. There is alſo a large and convenient new court of offices, and a well ſtocked garden, containing about two acres, with hot-houſes, &c. all in the beſt order, completely fenced by walls 14 feet high; likewiſe an orchard, containing nearly one acre, within walls of 12 feet high.

The timber on this eſtate is very valuable, many of the trees, eſpecially thoſe around the houſe, being very large, and full grown, and the young plantations very thriving. There is limeſtone and rock marle in the grounds, and coal and lime are plenty in the neighbourhood, and very cheap. There is alſo a copper mine in the premiſſes, in working which ſome thouſand pounds have been expended, and is now let on terms very favourable for the proprietor.

For tranſporting timber, copper-ore, and the other produce of the eſtate, and importing heavy goods, the adjoining navigable river Forth, within a mile and a half of the manſion-houſe, is extremely commodious.

The houſe is 37 miles diſtant from Edinburgh, and 28 miles from Glaſgow, to both of which cities there are exceeding good turnpike roads.

The leaſes of ſeveral of the farms have yet ſome years to run, but it is thought, by very good judges, that on the expiration of theſe, almoſt double the preſent rents may be depended on.

By far the greateſt part of the lands hold blench of the Crown, and afford two freehold qualifications in the county of Stirling, and nearly one in the county of Perth.

In ſhort, if any gentleman wiſhes to fix his reſidence in a rich, fertile, and cheap country, uncommonly beautiful, and on an eſtate where the manſion-houſe, offices, gardens, pleaſure grounds, roads, &c. &c. are in complete good order, the ſubject now offered for ſale is very well worthy of his attention.

A plan of the Eſtate and the grounds themſelves, will be ſhown by John Stewart at Pendreich, near Airthry, Mr Haldane's overſeer, on ſending to him the evening before, who will alſo ſhow an eſtimate of all the wood on the eſtate, the value of which has been very exactly aſcertained, and amounts to about 7000l. ſterling. A plan of the manſion-houſe, a rental and meaſurement, and the title deeds of the eſtate, with a ſtate of the current leaſes, a fair calculation of the value of the eſtate, and the articles of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of Mr Duncan, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

N. B. The above eſtate will be put up at L. 74,000 ſterling, and for encouragement to the purchaſer a great part of the price will be allowed to remain in his hands, on proper ſecurity, or accepted of by inſtalment, ſo as the whole may not be paid off in leſs than ſix years from Martinmas 1797.

The above ſum of 74,000 l. is but 25 years purchaſe of the eſtimated annual value of the eſtate, after deducting the value of the current leaſes, to which 25 years purchaſe are added, 3000l. for the houſe, offices, &c. though within theſe ſeven years they coſt the proprietor above 10,000l. and 7000l. for the timber; but in fixing the upſet price, nothing is ſet down for the Copper Mine now working, nor for the Garden and ſome other grounds, including the Great Park, which garden and grounds are reckoned well worth 60l. per ann.

TO BE SOLD,

By public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 22d January 1798, between the hours of one and four afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of LOCHALSH, ſituated on the Weſt Coaſt of the county of Roſs.

This eſtate is bounded on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt by Loch Duich and Loch Loung; on the weſt by that part of the Sound of Skye called Kylchaken; on the north by Lochcarron and the property of Mr Matheſon of Attadale; and on the eaſt by Mr Mackenzie of Hilton and Mr Mackenzie of Fairburn's properties in the county of Roſs, and part of Lovat's property in the county of Inverneſs. The coaſt, which is waſhed by Lochcarron, the Sound of Skye, Loch Duich, and Loch Loung, extends to a length of 40 miles.

There are ſeveral extenſive and thriving incloſures of natural oak wood, which, from their ſituation near the coaſt, will be of great value; beſides a conſiderable quantity of full grown timber of various kinds on different parts of the ſhores. The ſoil of the low parts is very capable of improvement, and there is along the coaſt an inexhauſtible fund of ſhelly ſand. The grazings, and the breed of cattle on them, are beyond competition or diſpute the beſt in the Highlands.

The lands will be ſold either in whole, or in ſuch lots as may ſeem moſt likely to accommodate intending offerers. In caſe of a ſale in lots, the following ſubdiviſion is propoſed: The lands may at ſame time, with equal convenience, be divided into four or ſix lots, with each a freehold qualification—

LOT I.—NONOCH, POLLENTARIE, AUCHNABEINE, and SALLACHIE—Rent 129l.
LOT II.—CONCHRA—81l. 17s. 2d.
LOT III.—ARDELVE, with the Ferry and Houſe—147l.
LOT IV.—ACHTERTYRE, with the Mill—150l. 17s. 2d.
LOT V.—RARAIC, KIRKTOWN, and ARDBILL, with the Inn of Kirktown, ſubject to the burden of the Miniſter's glebe—105l. 17s. 2d.
LOT VI.—BALMACARRO, with the Houſe—90l.
LOT VII.—KYLE, with the Ferry and Inn—44l. 14s. 3½d.
LOT VIII.—ERBESAIG and DURNINISH—74l. 11s. 5d.
LOT IX.—PLOCK and ACHNADARROCH—181l. 8s. 7d.
LOT X.—FERNAIG and BRAINTRAE—155l. 2s. 10½d.
LOT XI.—AUCHMORE, with the INN, & ARDNARFE, —131l. 4s.

The lands of Raraig and Kirktown are under leaſe to the Miniſter during his incumbency. One half of Duriniſh is poſſeſſed during life by a man who is upwards of ſeventy years of age, and is very infirm. The remainder of the lands are let on nineteen years leaſes, of which the commencement was at Whitſunday 1794. But the leaſes of Nonoch, Pollentarie, Achnabeine, Sallachie, Balmacarro, Kyle, Erbeſaig, half of Duriniſh, Braintrae, and Achmore, contain a ſtipulated break, in the option of the proprietor, at Whitſunday 1801, and again at Whitſunday 1808.

The kelp ſhores of Lochalſh, along with thoſe of Kintail, ſtand on a nine years leaſe, at the total yearly rent of 150l.—The proportions of this rent, correſponding to the ſeveral farms on the coaſt, are aſcertained by a ſurvey taken 4th March 1790, and theſe proportions of the ſaid rent will be aſſigned to the purchaſers of theſe lots reſpectively.

A rental of the ſeveral lots, containing a more particular deſcription of each, and every other information, may be obtained by applying either to the Right Hon. Lord Seaforth, (the proprietor;) or Mr Peter Fairbairn, at Caſtle Brahan, by Beauly; or George Gillanders, Eſq. of Highfield, by Beauly; or Meſſ. Alexander and Colin Mackenzie, writers to the ſigner, Edinburgh; any of whom will receive propoſals for a treaty by private bargain any time before the day of ſale.

The title-deeds are in the hands of Meſſ. A. and C. Mackenzie; and the lands will be ſhewn by applying to Mr Archibald MacRa, at Ardentoul, the factor, or to the ground officer.

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